

HEARST FORGERIES START SENATE INVESTIGATION

SENATE STUDIES FORGED MEXICAN BRIBE CHARGES

Document Says 4 U. S. Senators Got Cash

WASHINGTON, Dec. 9.—A senatorial investigation was ordered today into the charges appearing in the Washington Herald and associated Hearst newspapers to the effect that the Mexican government ordered paid sums aggregating \$1,215,000 to four United States senators in the furtherance of Mexican propaganda in this country.

Senator David A. Reed (R) of Pennsylvania, sponsored the resolution of investigation and it was adopted without a dissenting vote.

The fraudulent character of the Hearst letters, which was exposed in THE DAILY WORKER several weeks ago, was disregarded in the discussion of the resolution.

A demand made upon Reed for an explanation as to why the Hearst papers smugged out the names of the senators bribed, if there were real names there in the first place, was answered by Reed with a plea of ignorance.

Special Committee

The resolution authorized the appointment of a special committee of five senators to conduct the investigation and Vice President Davis immediately named Senators Reed (R) of Pennsylvania, Jones (R) of Washington, Johnson (R) of California, Robinson (D) of Arkansas and Bruce (D) of Maryland.

The resolution concluded with the usual delegation of authority to the committee to take evidence at any place or on any subject.

MEXICO CITY, Dec. 9.—Censorship of news, particularly that pertaining to the revolution in Mexico, was done away with today, by order of President Calles.

The New York American and other newspapers of the Hearst combine yesterday resumed the publication of the spurious documents alleged to

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Laundry Drivers of Brooklyn Have Shut Six Shops In Strike

Striking laundry drivers of Local 810, affiliated with the International Brotherhood of Teamsters, have succeeded in shutting down completely six of the nine shops against which their strike was declared last week, it was announced yesterday. Two other shops are making an unsuccessful attempt to operate while the union has been able to obtain recognition of its demands from the ninth company.

It was announced yesterday that the headquarters of the union, Borough Park Labor Lyceum, 14th Ave. and 42nd St., that a complaint had been lodged against police partiality in failing to protect union pickets from the laundry owners hired slugs, who are continuing their practice of beating up union workers.

Two Station Houses Named

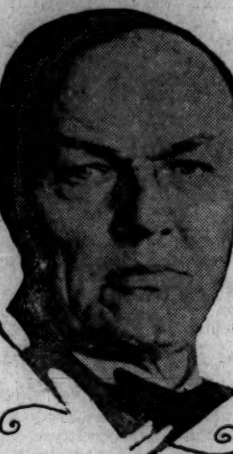
Precincts 28 of Coney Island and 30 of Borough Park, Brooklyn, were especially condemned in the charge. In the Borough Park precinct the inspector in charge, it was reported, promised to do everything possible to protect the pickets in the future.

New members - are joining the union, a fact which is considered unusually significant by the union officials for the reason that the laundry drivers who are signing up in the face of the strike are workers without any previous experience in union activities.

W. Z. Foster Talks at School Forum Sunday

William Z. Foster, secretary of the Trade Union Educational League and leader of the steel strike of 1919 and the packing house strike, will talk at the Workers School Forum 108 E. 14th St., tomorrow evening at 8 on "Corruption in the American Labor Movement".

Clarence Darrow



JURY IS PICKED TO TRY CASE OF GRECO, CARRILLO

Fascism Shown As First Issue In Frame-up

With the political nature of the case made apparent soon after the drawing of the jury began, Calogero Greco and Donato Carrillo, anti-fascist workers, went on trial yesterday in the Bronx County Court on charges of killing two fascists last Memorial Day.

The taleman were questioned as to their attitude towards the fascist regime of Mussolini in Italy. A large number were challenged for cause. The jury was finally completed at 5:30 p. m.

Clarence Darrow, Chicago criminal lawyer, led the defense in the examination of prospective jurors, assisted by Arthur Garfield Hays, Isaac Shorr and Carol Weiss King.

Defendants III

Greco and Carrillo appeared haggard after their five months confinement in the Bronx County Jail.

The jury consists of salaried people and small business men.

The case will be resumed Monday at 10 a. m. with the opening statement of the prosecution.

The defense is prepared to prove that the entire case is built on a frame-up instigated by the Fascist League of North America, according to James P. Cannon, secretary of the International Labor Defense.

The jury which will decide whether or not Greco and Carrillo are to die in the electric chair consists of John P. Cratin, clerk at the West Virginia Pulp & Paper Co.; Theodore Thomas, wholesale millinery salesman; Douglas J. Tilton, rubber salesman; Harry Kahn, proprietor of a retail women's clothing shop; Eugene F. Kirk, shipping clerk; Charles D. Johnson, cotton goods salesman; Max J. Rettig, salesman for the National Button Co.; Jacob Augin, wholesale ribbon salesman; George W. Reiss, bookkeeper for the Western Union Telegraph Co.; Gustav Hemme, mechanic employed by the Buick Motor Co.; W. J. Simpson, painter; William G. Pease, tinsmith.

Court Crowded

Long before the trial was scheduled to begin the courtroom was jammed to the doors. There was very little room for spectators. Most of the seats were occupied by newspaper reporters and talemen.

About 11 a. m. Mrs. Lina Carrillo, wife of one of the defendants, entered the courtroom, accompanied by Antonio Thomas Greco, sister of

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Poor Suffer Intensely In Severe Storms Over Country; Thirty Dead

CHICAGO, Ill., Dec. 9.—Blizzards, floods, cyclonic gales and sub-zero temperatures, sweeping many sections of the nation from coast to coast, today had left a wake of at least thirty dead, millions of dollars in property loss, intense human suffering, left ships piled up in the Great Lakes and sent scores of other vessels scurrying for shelter.

Montreal reported five men swept to their deaths when trapped by flood waters while releasing log booms above the Gatineau River Dam. They were hurled over the dam to their deaths in the roaring tail race.

Partial employment in the big industrial centers thru the summer left the industrial population unable to withstand what promises to be an unusually severe winter.

FREIHEIT HEAD HELD FOR JURY; TRIAL WELCOME

Sigman Suit Is Attack On Left Wing

Melach Epstein, editor of the Jewish Daily Freiheit, and Paul Novick, editor of the Jewish Weekly Unity, were remanded to the grand jury yesterday for possible indictment on a charge of criminal libel in the West Side Court before Magistrate Louis R. Brodsky. A similar charge against William Gropper, cartoonist of the "Freiheit," was dismissed.

The case is an outgrowth of the prolonged campaign of attempted suppression which Sigman's right wing international administration has carried on against the left wing in the needle trades.

Similar charges were dismissed against the following others at a previous hearing: Rubin Salzman, business manager of the "Freiheit"; Ben Gold, manager of the Furriers' Union Joint Board, Louis Hyman, manager of the Clockmakers' Union, and Jos. Borochovich, manager of Operators Local No. 2.

Owens Amusement Park

Testimony at five hearings showed Sigman did not enjoy the publishing in the Freiheit of a series of articles and cartoons which exposed his ownership in Storm Lake, Iowa, of an amusement park where non-union labor was employed, while Sigman was serving as president of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union.

Sigman maintained that he brought suit to clear the name of his wife, who, he said, was accused by the Freiheit of being part owner of a "roadhouse" adjacent to the amusement park.

First Libel Suit.

"This is the first case of criminal libel in the Jewish law movement," Epstein said last night. "But I am glad of the opportunity to drag Sigman from behind the skirts of his wife and prove in open court that the charges were brought against us because we attacked him for breaking the needle trades unions. We will retract nothing. We will prove everything we have said."

Nineteen Arrested Pickets of Local 41 Dismissed In Trial

Four hemstitchers arrested earlier in the day under the injunction against Local 41, International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union, as well as 15 additional pickets taken into custody Thursday, were discharged by Magistrate Henry Goodman in Jefferson Market Court yesterday.

The four arrested yesterday were picketing the Bell Pleading Co., Arc Novelty Co. and the Manhattan Pleading Co., where strikes were declared in answer to lockouts.

Hires Gangsters.

It was said at the office of Local 41 last night that Morris Sigman, right wing president of the I. L. G. W. U. in his campaign to break this local, has sent hired gangsters into the shops to compel employers to lock out workers.

A conference called by the "Committee of 50" to consider the present situation in the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union will open at 2 p. m. at Webster Hall, 119 E. 11th St., today and hold a second session tomorrow. Representatives of shop committees and shop chairmen from shops registered with the right wing as well as those loyal to the Cloak and Dressmakers' Joint Board will be present.

GREEN FOR N. Y. FIREMEN.

All local unions in Greater New York received a communication yesterday from William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor, urging support for the eight hour day movement of the New York Uniformed Firemen's Association, Local 94, affiliated with the A. F. of L.

TRUSTIFIED VAUDEVILLE.

With total assets of \$100,000,000, 75 per cent of the vaudeville houses in the United States and Canada were grouped under a single controlling corporation yesterday with the long pending merger between the Keith-Albee and the Orpheum vaudeville circuits.

"Anti-Trust" Law Hailed As Best Union-Smashing Device

Covering Colorado With Strikers' Petitions

Militia Head Tries New Tactics

DENVER, Dec. 9.—State and strike leaders were mystified when Major Ardourel of the militia had four I. W. W. leaders who were prisoners brought to the State House on statement that they would see the Industrial Commission, then stayed in session with them for hours, telling them how nice and intelligent they are, released them and promised to release all other strike prisoners. They did not see the Industrial Commission and the commissioners never had expected to see them.

Ardourel Chief Stoolpigeon.

Ardourel has been the chief stoolpigeon, so his actual purpose is unknown, but the strike leaders are carefully watching, thinking he may want all active leaders in the state to come into the open so that they can get them.

He may have had orders from Governor Adams who has been besieged with protests against the abrogation of civil liberties, even both capitalist papers here editorializing on the crude way the state has handled the strike.

Strikers Circulate Petitions.

Meanwhile, the strikers' State Executive Committee takes its first actual step toward settlement of the strike by circulating petitions over the entire state which will realize the hearing before the Industrial Commission.

The new move does not express confidence in the commission, for the miners have none, but they have confidence in their case if presented to the masses, despite what the operators' commission may do.

The commission may be so afraid of losing their jobs as to give a decent decision because the state has been accused against them and is demanding that the governor ignore them, but the miners will not risk anything, knowing their record.

Three Weeks' Food Needed.

The strikers must be fed for three weeks more to complete a great victory. Yet relief donations are falling off alarmingly. "We may whip the state and operators but he beaten by hunger," says Lee, strike leader.

Volunteers Called For Daily Worker-Freiheit Gala Ball

Volunteers are now being mobilized for THE DAILY WORKER-FREIHEIT Ball at Madison Square Garden Dec. 17, which is to be the most brilliant event of its kind ever held under the auspices of the militant labor press of America.

A total of 500 volunteers are needed to make the ball a success, according to an announcement by the arrangements committee yesterday. A meeting of volunteers has been called for Manhattan Lyceum, 66 E. 4th St., Thursday, Dec. 15, at 7:30 p. m. All who can assist in any way in the preliminary or final work necessary to the success of this gala color-light event are expected to attend the meeting.

Gay and Significant.

The great floor of the Garden will be gay and colorful with decorations, dancers and music. And a statement issued by the New York district office of the Workers' (Communist) Party, over the signature of W. W. Weinstein, district organizer, gives

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Painters' Locals Will Discuss Official Graft

Unusual interest is manifested in a pre-election, inter-local painters' union meeting called for this afternoon at Park Palace, 110th St. and 5th Ave. Sponsored by locals 1011, 905, 848 and 499 of the painters' union, the meeting is being called for the purpose of discussing conditions in the trade and is held to be especially significant in view of the current exposure of graft within District Council 9.

CORPORATION LAWYER AT MINING CONGRESS LAUDS COOLIDGE, HIS COMMISSIONS, COURTS AND ACT

Interpretation of Anti-Trust Laws Most "Sympathetic" in History, Says Spokesman

"More and Bigger Consolidations"; Business Is Being Stabilized by Crushing Unions

(Special To THE DAILY WORKER.)

WASHINGTON, Dec. 9.—The federal government never has been so well organized to assist business as at present and huge trust formations are not only permitted but invited and protected with the corresponding understanding that labor organizations are to bear the full weight of the anti-trust laws, according to reports at the Mining Congress here. This is the view of Gilbert H. Montague, prominent corporation lawyer, who addressed the congress, composed of the executive and technical staffs of the great mining corporations and whose members are the real administrators of their labor and production policies.

Coal Barons Joyous.

The coal operators appear to be satisfied—as they were never satisfied before—with the efforts of the courts in manipulating the present anti-trust law. Union labor is being crushed out, while mergers, trusts and consolidations are held to be legal.

No resolutions were adopted by the congress on this point but it applauded the statements and advice of

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SENATE DENIES OATH TO VARE AFTER CONTEST

Follows Insull's Man Smith Outside

WASHINGTON, Dec. 9.—The senate this afternoon denied William S. Vare of Pennsylvania the right to take the oath of office and referred his case to the special Reed investigating committee for further investigation.

Senator Reed of Pennsylvania, his co-politician, fought hard to get him seated, even promising that he could later be excluded by a majority vote, because Vare, corrupt boss of the Philadelphia machine based upon hoodlumism and every form of petty thievery, wanted to have the "honor" of serving even a short time as senator, in order to enhance his political career.

The same procedure was followed in shutting out Vare as was taken in denying the oath Wednesday to Senator-elect Smith. The two substitute resolutions offered by Senator David A. Reed (R) of Pennsylvania defeated and then the amended Norris resolution, denying the oath and referring his case to the Reed committee, was adopted.

The first two votes were identical, 31 to 55. The first substitute by Reed

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Olgin Talks at Workers School Today at 2 p. m.

The fifth lecture by Moissaye J. Olgin, on the Russian Revolution, will be given today at 2 o'clock at the Workers School, 108 E. 14th St.

This lecture will deal with the question of the maintenance of power by the workers and peasants of the Soviet Union after the November revolution; the policy of military Communism, the relationship towards the peasantry and the various counter-revolutions will be discussed.

Fifteenth Congress of USSR Communist Party Hears Bukharin Report

(Special Cable to Daily Worker.) MOSCOW, Dec. 9.—After listening to the conclusion of Orjankidze's report and electing an editorial committee to draft a resolution on the report of the Central Control Commission, the Fifteenth Congress of the All Union Communist Party heard Bukharin report for the Party's delegation to the Executive Committee of the Communist International.

The remainder of Bukharin's report will be presented tomorrow. No session will be held this evening.

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Striking Miners' Children Faint in School

Try to Live on Three Dollars Per Week

PITTSBURGH, Dec. 9.—At Hastings, a mining camp 2,000 feet up in the Allegheny Mountains, District No. 2, a striker's child fell down in the road from hunger and cold the other day, and lay there till someone passed along and carried it home.

Throughout the district the limit of physical endurance has been reached among the miners, and the winter is bringing added misery.

An Exhausting Struggle.

For months—in some places for years—the locked out miners in these isolated camps have been carrying on their lone struggle in defiance of company violence—blackjacking, shooting, wholesale armed eviction—and slow starvation. Today with winter here—10 and 20 below in this region—hundreds of miners and their women and children are shoeless and in rags.

No Funds or Fuel.

Funds have given out for coal to heat the cellars and old garages and shacks that the miners have been living in since their eviction. Neither the miners nor the local unions can pay the rent for these miserable quarters any longer. The landlords keep dunning them, and some of the families have been evicted for a second time.

Children Faint in School.

Teachers tell of children fainting in school from hunger, and of hundreds kept home from school for lack of shoes or clothes. Up at Nanty Glo, I saw children hobbling along through the snow with their bare feet thrust into big cast-off rubbers tied on with rags. "They are so perished-looking with their little old rags of old clothes," said an Irish woman up at Nanty-Glo.

"Bread and black coffee, black coffee and bread, sometimes two, three days black coffee, no bread" is the strikers' fare, as a miner put it.

\$3 Per Week Maximum.

Three dollars per week per family is the maximum relief that miners in Central Pennsylvania are getting.

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Smith Forces Fail To Get Delegation Pledged From Ohio

The fight for the selection of a convention city has now begun in the leadership of the democratic party, with Cleveland as the most likely city to secure the nominating convention next June. The forces supporting Al. Smith, governor of New York, view the proposal to send the convention to Cleveland with disfavour, because the state machine of the Ohio governor, Vic Dohoney, is opposed to Smith. Efforts of the Smith machine to get the Ohio delegation was blocked this week by supporters of Dohoney.

Defeat Smith Plans.

Plans to select an Ohio delegation pledged to former senator Alton Pomerene had been prepared for approval by the state central and executive committees meeting in Columbus yesterday. Pomerene has already come out in favor of Smith. This move was blocked by the Dohoney forces who served notice on the committees that they would not stand for the proposal, even if it became necessary to put into the field another set of delegates. A compromise will probably be reached whereby the delegation will support Pomerene as Ohio's "favorite son," but after he has exhausted his strength, the votes will be thrown to Dohoney instead of to Smith.

TEXAS G. O. P. FOR HOOVER.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 9.—Texas will support Herbert Hoover at the Republican National Convention in Kansas City next June, R. B. Creager, Kansas member of the Republican National Committee, said here today in a formal statement.

Robert W. Dunn on U.S. Concessions in The Soviet Union

WASHINGTON, Dec. 9.—Robert W. Dunn, author of "American Foreign Investments," "Company Unionism" and other books on social problems, delivered a lecture here yesterday at a conference of "The Anti-Monopoly League" on "Concessions in Russia." The following is an excerpt from his lecture:

"American concessions in the Soviet Union are not to be compared with concessions in any other country. Their size and their peculiar character indicate no progress on the part of United States business interests in exploiting the Soviet Union as they would exploit a typical backward country. Certainly the government of the Soviet Union has made it clear from the beginning of its existence that it would not consider itself in a class with the defenseless colonial countries—to be treated like the Great Powers treat China, Nicaragua, Liberia, Cuba or India. The Soviet Government has no natural resources to be developed on that basis.

"Big Investment Possibilities. The Soviet Government has stated its terms and exercises its right to select its customers. It has granted relatively few concessions and is not now interested in small concessionary undertakings. However the Supreme Concessions Committee states that within the next 5 years a billion dollars can be profitably invested by foreign concessionaires in the Soviet Republics. This can be done, they declare, without disturbance to the present plans for the further socialization of industry and trade in the country and without conflicting with the fundamental economic policies of the country.

"Full Right to Strike. Concession companies operating in the Soviet Union must strictly observe all the provisions of the Labor Code and pay a wage equal if not higher than that paid in the state industries. The workers have the full legal right to strike and have exercised it upon occasions. They are entitled to all the social and other benefits achieved through collective bargaining and the making of agreements between the trade unions and the concession companies. Local shop committees must be dealt with and all the union apparatus fully recognized.

"Soviet Government is interested in attracting capital only to the branches of the national economy which it cannot at present develop with its own capital. Many of the concessions, however, have proved to be quite advantageous to the concessionary company.

"Keep Their Contracts. Foreign business men, desiring to secure concessions in the Soviet Union are dealt with by the competent authorities of the Supreme Concessions Committee. And when the Russians make a contract concerning concessions they keep it. As they have stated repeatedly: 'No obligation undertaken by the Soviet Government has ever been renounced or not been carried out in full.' They guarantee that no property of the concessionaire can be confiscated or requisitioned and that all questions arising out of concessions are submitted to a third party for arbitration.

"The Soviet attitude toward concessions remains what it was when they addressed an answer to some questions put by Mr. Ivy Lee early in 1927. 'We admit foreign capital because we are strong enough and can regulate its role in our socialist economy.'

"Investments in the Soviet Union are likely to help promote the peace of the world for the policy of the Soviet Government is unquestionably a policy of peace as indicated by her sincere disarmament proposals at Geneva. American capitalists who are not interested in colonial exploitation and superprofits, but who want to deal with a stable and responsible government will do well to consider the concession possibilities now open in the Soviet Union with its unsurpassed natural resources."

Save Greco and Carrillo!

Corporation Lawyer Lauds Cal Coolidge

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Montague whom it had invited to discuss these points.

Supreme Court Most "Sympathetic." Montague spoke frankly. He said: "Never in the history of the anti-trust laws has their interpretation by the supreme court and their administration by the government been so sympathetic as now to the present and future needs of American business.

"Business men are only just beginning to realize what a variety of new and effective methods for stabilizing business at home and for extending business abroad have become available in consequence of recent decisions and rulings by the supreme court, the Department of Justice and the Federal Trade Commission.

"More and Bigger Consolidations. 'More and bigger consolidations among producers, manufacturers and distributors, under proper conditions and with adequate legal safeguards, are permitted and indeed invited by the present attitude of the court and the government. By avoiding unlawful acquisitions of capital stock, and by taking care to leave outside enough competitors to insure effective outside competition, such consolidations can now be set up in many industries in entire conformity to the law. More and bigger consolidations may soon be expected in a number of industries that are now the worst sufferers from these conditions.'

"Reversal of Attitude. This is a reversal of the past attitude of the Mining Congress, which always clamored for repeal of the anti-trust law. Now the anti-trust law is used effectively as a basis for injunctions which paralyze the United Mine Workers in their fight to maintain regular employment and a living wage in the coal industry. The same law is used by the courts, the Department of Justice and the Coolidge-backed Federal Trade Commission to permit any combinations of capital that will help the operators.

"Montague Skilled Corporation Adviser. Montague has been counsel for numerous federal and state anti-trust and Federal Trade Commission investigations, and proceedings, litigations, tax matters, reorganizations, industrial combinations and unfair competition cases. He is a member of the Advisory Committee for Anti-Trust Law and Enforcement, a member of the National Industrial Conference Board, the Council on Foreign Relations, the Academy of Political Science. He is a member of the American Economic Association, Association of the Bar of the City of New York, the American Bar Assn., the American Patent Law Assn., the N. Y. Law Institute, N. Y. State Bar Assn., Merchants' Assn., National Civic Federation, and the Metropolitan Museum of Art.

"Montague is a member of the following clubs: Metropolitan, Harvard, Union League and India House.

"Authority on Trusts. He is the author of "The Rise and Progress of the Standard Oil Co." written in 1903, "Trusts of Today" in 1904, and "Business Competition and the Law" in 1917. He is co-author of "Some Legal Phases of Corporate Finance, Reorganization and Regulation" written in 1917, "Business Cycles and Unemployment" in 1923.

"Business Expert. He contributes to the Atlantic Monthly, the North American Review, the Harvard Law Review, the Yale Law Journal, Quarterly Journal of Economics, Political Science Quarterly, Saturday Review, N. Y. Evening Post, N. Y. Herald-Tribune, N. Y. Times, etc., on governmental regulation of business, tax questions and reorganizations.

Coal Rate Hearings Start.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 9.—Final hearings on the proposal of southern railroads serving mines in Virginia, West Virginia, Kentucky and Tennessee shipping bituminous coal to Lake Erie ports for trans-shipment to the northwest to reduce freight rates 20 cents a ton in order to meet Ohio and Pennsylvania competition were begun today before the Interstate Commerce Commission.

Why A Labor Party Today?

By JAY LOVESTONE.

THIS Fall marks the opening of the presidential campaign of 1928. It is an unusually early opening.

There are widening drifts in the Republican Party, and no end to the confusion in the Democratic Party. The reason for this condition within the two parties of big capital is to be found in the economic situation, particularly in the aggravated agrarian conditions.

State Elections Colorless. Very few states have held elections this year. The states in which they were held, with the exception of New York, Kentucky, and Ohio, did not contribute anything fundamentally new or significant for the 1928 campaign.

The New York returns only confirmed Smith as the outstanding Democratic presidential possibility. Kentucky lent further proof to the rising hopes of the drags.

Ohio results were especially grievous for the Anti-Saloon League. Returns Not Decisive.

Wherever the Workers Party participated, directly or indirectly, the returns were more favorable for us than in previous years.

The Socialist Party victory in Reading is largely a result of the union between the organized workers and petty-bourgeoisie. The latter gave their support to the Socialist Party primarily on the basis of ending the onerous tax regime. The claim of the Socialist Party to have elected the head of the Buffalo city government is ridiculous, because the one elected, Mr. Perkins, is an expelled Socialist and a full-fledged Republican.

In short, there is nothing basically important in the election results for either the Workers Party or the Socialist Party as far as the 1928 campaign goes.

Workers Being Pushed to the Wall. What is presently clear for these workers is that the masses from the mines and mills, and the workers on the land, must get together immediately to look after their own interests in the 1928 elections.

An injunction mania has seized the ruling class. The most sweeping injunctions of the day—the injunction gotten out by the Interborough Rapid Transit Company of New York against the entire American Federation of Labor and the one handed down by Federal Judge Schoonmaker of Western Pennsylvania—are more vicious and more damaging in their application than any injunction hitherto issued.

"Good Men" Shoot Strikers.

In Colorado, Governor Adams, endorsed as a progressive and a "good man" by the local trade union bureaucracy and by the A. F. of L. in their non-partisan policy, is filling the jails with strikers, using airplanes and troops to crush the striking miners.

In Pennsylvania and Ohio, scores of thousands of locked-out miners are prohibited even from whispering to each other about their inherent right to organize into a genuine union.

Sordid Condition. The astounding revelations regarding the manipulations of William J. Burns, notorious strike-breaker, who was head of the bureau of investigation of the Department of Justice in the Harding-Coolidge cabinet, has indicated so sordid a condition in the very heart of the government that the most conscious of the bourgeoisie feel that some so-called corrective measures must be taken in order to preserve the illusions about democracy.

Farmers Victimized. The farming masses are still subject to the manipulation of the big bankers and to the dictates of the big manufacturers. Simultaneously, the government is functioning more aggressively as the agent of the biggest capitalist interests both at home and abroad.

Plots are afoot to strengthen the defeated counter-revolutionary forces in Mexico.

The defenseless Nicaraguans are being murdered by the hundreds by the U. S. Marines.

Huge military and naval forces are being maintained in China to crush the revolutionary nationalist aspirations of the Chinese people.

In Europe, American imperialism is aggrandizing itself by increasing resistance. There is a mad naval race going on between the United States and Great Britain.

Time To Wake Up. Obviously, the workers had better prepare to end their costly political slumber.

It is time to rouse the workers to take the next logical and most urgent step, to declare their independence from the capitalist parties. The times are overripe for the workers and exploited farmers to move forward politically—to establish a mass party of their own, a labor party, or at least to place their own class candidates on a national scale in the field in the 1928 elections under the banner of a united labor ticket.

"Non-Partisan" Policy Bankrupt. The non-partisan political policy of the A. F. of L. is not only bankrupt, but thoroughly discredited. Hiram Johnson, who recommended the appointment of Wm. J. Burns, who defended him in the trial and impeachment of Daugherty, has been endorsed by the A. F. of L. on the "good man" basis.

Applying this non-partisan policy of the reactionary trade union bureaucracy of the A. F. of L., the Lewis machine is now making a deal with Pinchot, who not only did not end the vicious strike-breaking and Cossack system of Pennsylvania, but actually aided and abetted the state constabulary in smashing the rights of labor.

In the same way, the railway unions, the Big Four, have endorsed such enemies of labor as Fess and Pomeroy of Ohio.

Basic Factors for a Labor Party. There are four basic factors for a mass labor party in the United States.

1. The development of a strongly centralized government. This is one of the outstanding facts today. According to the latest findings, there are at least ten million people in the government bureaucracy of the Federal, State and other divisions.

The government is interfering more and more in the relations between the workers and their employers. The primary task of all divisions of the government today is to defend the bosses against the workers, to break strikes and smash the efforts of the workers battling for better conditions.

2. The labor party corresponds with present political development of the American working class. In America alone, of all the highly developed industrial countries, do we have a labor movement which has not yet divorced itself en masse from the political parties of capital.

3. The slogan "for a labor party" is a unifying slogan which serves to bind together the working masses who are in struggle in various parts of the country: the striking miners of Colorado with the miners of Western Pennsylvania and Ohio, the workers fighting in the needle trades in New York with the exploited farmers of the South and West; in short, from Maine to California, all the workers can get together for a labor party, for a united, common challenge to their common enemy.

4. The increasing recession in American industry and the intensified resistance to American imperialism, is lessening the economic gap between the skilled and the unskilled workers.

This development should again serve to increase the homogeneity of the working class, hasten its leveling process.

With a more homogeneous working class, there will be a more solid basis for a national labor party on a mass scale.

False Mexico Documents Raise Storm In Senate

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have been obtained from the secret archives of the Mexican government. The latest development in the campaign to aid the war-mongers against Mexico and to try to justify the ravaging of Nicaragua by American armed forces, deals with an order to pay a large sum of money to four United States senators as gifts from the Mexican government for services rendered to that country.

Faked As Usual With Hearst. While it is recognized that many of the stalwarts in the senate would be quite capable of trying to enrich themselves by blackmailing the Mexican or any other government, the Hearst documents, as usual, are plainly spurious and concocted in the same forger's mill that originated the other crude inventions that were proved by THE DAILY WORKER to have been faked. The places where the names of the senators involved are supposed to appear have been erased and only black smudges appear in place of names.

Four Senators Involved. According to the Hearst documents four senators are alleged to have been involved and to have received certain sums from the Mexican financial agent in New York, Plutarcho E. Elias. The sum of \$1,215,000 was ordered paid to the four senators by Elias, and the so-called "secret document" stipulates that names and amounts to be received by each. One of the senators was ordered paid \$500,000, two were to receive \$370,000 each and one the comparatively miserly sum of \$15,000.

Cheap Political Maneuver. This latest series of "exposures" comes just as the 70th congress opens its sessions and when demands are being made from certain senators for an investigation of the policy of the state department in Latin America. It is probable that the oil and land thieves for whom Hearst speaks will not press the investigation demand, or if they do to try to discredit them with the charges that they are paid by Mexico, which has been charged with financing every revolutionary movement in the whole world during the course of the serial publication of the Hearst forgeries.

THE death of William Prenter, former president of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, who at the last convention had his "office removed" after the exposure of the mismanagement, graft and corruption resulting in the loss of over \$200,000 of the funds of the railroad workers, brings to a close the career of a super-class collaborationist, similar to his predecessor Warren S. Stone.

Stone's death, according to the records of the convention proceedings, occurred at a time when the corrupt leadership, led by Stone, and in charge of investments of over a hundred and fifty million dollars, in order to cover up the loss of about 6 million dollars, began the frenzied financial ventures in Florida which resulted in further loss of some 15,000,000. It was Stone who claimed it was "as easy to run a bank as it was to run a peanut stand," to which a delegate at the last convention answered: "and by God, men, that's how she was run."

Prenter, succeeding Stone, became president when the full results of the corruption brought about the greatest financial catastrophe in all labor history. The full record of this is strikingly presented by William Z. Foster in his new book Wrecking the Labor Banks, distributed thru the Workers' Library Publishers. Prenter, like Stone, was the loudest advocate of class collaboration policies that were slowly poisoning the ranks of the railroad workers.

"We have demonstrated American labor's complete answer to the theories of Marx and Lenin," wrote Prenter. "In America there is no such thing as a working class as distinguished from a capitalist class. Men pass too readily from one group into the other to be tagged with class labels. It is the Brotherhood's aim in its financial enterprises to show its members and workers generally how they can become capitalists as well as workers."

This is the poison peddled by the reactionary leadership led by Prenter, while they were robbing the treasury, insurance funds and pension money, living like millionaires and placing every one of their sixty-seven cousins on the padded payroll.

Pres. Prenter, Foster tells us in his book, purchased a \$250,000 estate in Cleveland. He presented jobs to relations and friends, paying as high as \$10,000 a year. He was in every way connected with the disaster that wrecked the various banks and investment companies of the Brotherhoods. The crash resulted in an assessment of \$5.00 per month on each member for the next two years, on a membership already paying as high as \$30 per month in dues and insurance fees. The 1927 convention held by the Engineers in Cleveland at which the full story was presented, lasted for six weeks from June 6 to July 21, and cost the railroad workers another half million dollars.

Prenter escaped with the loss of his job. Also delegates insisted on a jail sentence, the reactionary officialdom was still strong enough to postpone his trial to the next convention on the grounds of his "ill health." The publication of "Wrecking the Labor Banks" giving the full story of Prenter's activities, together with other results of class collaboration policies, has contributed to the present agitation in the ranks of the railroad workers and is receiving the attention of the capitalist press which is now rising to the glorification of another notorious mis-leader of Labor.

Save Greco and Carrillo!

A Theoretical Magazine for the discussion of Revolutionary Problems

COMMUNIST

CURRENT ISSUE

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SURRENDERED RAISED TO A SYSTEM—The Work of the "Last A. F. of L. Convention" By Wm. F. Dunne

SOME TRADE UNION PROBLEMS By Jay Lovestone

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The COMMUNIST

39 E. 125 St. New York, N.Y.

Pat Devine Finds Many Workers Feel Need to Organize

(Continued from Page One)

ALLENSTOWN, Pa., Dec. 9.—Pat Devine, (Communist) organizer of the Workers (Communist) Party of America, interviewed here while making a stop on his swing through the Pennsylvania industrial and mining regions, stated that he found everywhere the same situation: workers badly in need of organization on the industrial and political field, but not yet sufficiently aware of the methods for going about it.

Organize In Four Cities. Devine has held mass meetings in Atlantic City, Easton, Bethlehem and Allentown, leaving a trail of defense organizations, workers' classes in English and the fundamentals of Communism—especially, the beginnings of workers' schools, and various groups pledged to start the organization of local labor parties. He secured a considerable number of subscriptions to THE DAILY WORKER and other Communist papers, and brought some new members into the Party.

Labour Party Sentiment. Devine says that especially in Easton, where the Labor Party movement will proceed through fraternal organizations at first, and in Bethlehem where the first steps are already taken, Labor Party sentiment is on the increase.

The youth movement is particularly good in Bethlehem, where many of the older generation is being drawn closer to Communism by the activities of the children in the family. However, in some places the opening of school interferes with the financing of the Pioneer work, as the children need money for school.

Want Defense. The Pioneer movement is spreading in Allentown. Many workers have heard of the International Labor Defense, and a strong sentiment exists in favor of defense of workers under persecution for activity for their class interests.

In Allentown and Bethlehem, the workers, especially in steel mills, are ready to start shop newspapers, said Devine.

The Negro workers, especially in Allentown, said Devine, are beginning to realize their racial and class interests. There are about 300 Negroes in Allentown working in the industries.

Devine will now go on through the hard coal territory of eastern Pennsylvania, holding mass meetings wherever possible.

BLOCK SLUSH FUND PROBE. WASHINGTON, Dec. 9.—Senator Reed (R) of Pennsylvania blocked action on a resolution by Reed (D) of Missouri, proposing to extend the life of the "slush fund" committee, and grant it additional powers and authority, when he objected to its consideration, and it went over under the rules.

SKILLED WORKERS—9-HOURS WORK—\$3 PAY. CLEVELAND, Dec. 8.—Cleveland's employers boast that wages are as good in this city as elsewhere. The C. C. Kuhlman Car Co., is reputed to be one of the largest car building concerns in the country. And of course all big concerns treat their men well.

LECTURES AND FORUMS

THE PEOPLE'S INSTITUTE

AT COOPER UNION (6th St. and Astor Place) At 8 o'clock

SUNDAY, DECEMBER 11th Dr. EMANUEL STERNHEIM "Educative Value of Literature."

TUESDAY, DECEMBER 13th Dr. JOSEPH JASTROW "Nerves and Behavior."

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 16th EVERETT DEAN MARTIN The Psychology of the American Public—The Urem of a Greek Democracy. From Calhoun to Jefferson Davis.

ADMISSION FREE. Open Forum Discussion.

Tomorrow Night 8 o'clock William Z. Foster will speak on "Corruption in the American Labor Movement"

The Secretary of the T. U. E. L. will analyze the extent and far-reaching effects of corruption in the trade-union bureaucracy.

At the WORKERS SCHOOL FORUM 108 East 14th Street Admission 25c.

NEXT SUNDAY: Tom Tippet will speak on "The Trials in the Miners' Union."

LABOR TEMPLE 14th Street & Second Ave. SUNDAY, DECEMBER 11 5:00 p. m.—Lecture

Dr. G. F. Beck—"The Tempest of Shakespeare." 7:15 p. m.—Am. Int. Church. Lena Land—"Is Religion Fading?" 8:30 p. m.—Forum.

A. J. Muste—"Labor and Education."

Bronx Open Forum 2075 Clinton Ave. (near E. 180 St.) Sunday, December 11, 1927 at 8:30 p. m. promptly

The NEGRO Problem! How will you solve it? Can it be solved? The Problem The Difficulties will be presented by RICHARD B. MOORE Under the auspices of the BRONX WORKERS' SCHOOL.

EAST SIDE OPEN FORUM At the Church of All Nations 9 Second Avenue (near Houston) SUNDAY, DEC. 11, 8 P. M.

Mr. O. PETERSON will speak on "LESSONS FROM THE RUSSIAN REVOLUTION" Admission Free. Everyone Invited. Pass the Paper to a Fellow Worker!

Biggest Event of the Year January 13th

Foreign News --- By Cable and Mail from Special Correspondents

CHARGE BRATIANU
REGIME INCITED
STUDENTPOGROMSMurders Planned and
Paid for in Advance

BUCHAREST, Dec. 9.—Charging that the reactionary Bratianu government deliberately instigated the anti-Hungarian and anti-Jewish pogroms which Rumanian students have perpetrated in several Transylvanian towns, Prof. V. N. Madgearu of the National Peasants Party declared yesterday in parliament that the present regime has paid 3,000,000 lei (\$18,000) for such purposes.

Madgearu further asserted that the government has incited the pogroms in order to justify the establishment of a new force of 10,000 gendarmes.

He pointed out that the government had taken no precautions to prevent the outrages although M. Filidarian, a Jewish deputy in parliament, had repeatedly warned that the students were preparing their attacks.

"The government deliberately fostered the demonstrations in the last few days," Madgearu asserted. The government has refused to reply to the charges, claiming ignorance of the facts.

The pogroms broke several days ago in Orea Mare, formerly Nagyarvad, and Cluj, formerly Koloszar, where Rumanian students murdered five and wounded about forty, while the police refused to interfere with the outrages.

It is believed that the National Peasants Party, which hopes to bring back Carol to Rumania, will make the most of the recent developments in their political fight with the Bratianu government.

Arrest 17 Communists
In Greek "Red Raids"

ATHENS, Dec. 9.—Seventeen Communists have been arrested here in the drive against the Communist Party and other militant workers' organizations.

The arrest of the Communists was based on the alleged decision of the Communists to agitate for the freedom of Macedonia and Thrace.

Adjourn French Chamber
When Communist Deputy
Demands Alsace Freedom

PARIS, Dec. 9.—The sitting of the French Chamber of Deputies was interrupted yesterday by an uproar following the speech of Charles Hueber, Communist Deputy, who charged that the Government was oppressing the workers in Alsace-Lorraine and who declared that the inhabitants of the districts had had no voice in the signing of the treaty which restored them to France.

The veto threat of Premier Poincare to jail four Communist deputies at the close of the present session has aroused a great deal of protest.

Kellogg Will Go
With Coolidge to
Havana Congress

WASHINGTON, Dec. 9.—Secretary of State Kellogg will accompany President Coolidge to Havana for the Pan-American Conference in January, it was announced yesterday.

Kellogg will reinforce the American delegation, which headed by Under Secretary Hughes, is certain to face an attack from a number of Latin-American states on the Nicaraguan question. Kellogg, however, will return with Coolidge after a short stay.

MEXICO CITY, Dec. 9.—President Calles is picking a strong delegation to represent Mexico at the Pan-American Conference in Havana, where President Coolidge will deliver an address.

According to a report which appeared in the Excelsior several days ago, the Mexican delegation to the Havana conference has already been selected and will be composed of Julio Garcia, Fernando Gonzalez Roa, delegate to the Hague; Salvador Urbina, former under secretary of finance; Aquiles Elorduy and Genaro Fernandez MacGregor.

AUSTRALIA SHIPPING NORMAL. MELBOURNE, Dec. 8.—Normal labor conditions were restored today following settlement of the dock strike and lockout.



Daily Worker Indictment Upheld

The decision handed down by the Federal Grand Jury upholds the sentence in the case of David Gordon, a contributor to THE DAILY WORKER. This decision means 3 years in jail for Comrade Gordon unless THE DAILY WORKER can arouse mass sentiment against this attack.

In addition to the jail sentence, THE DAILY WORKER is fined \$500.00. This is not an isolated incident but is in line with the policy of the Dollar Patriots to stifle every radical movement which might be in their way of involving the workers in another world conflict.

Resist the attack on THE DAILY WORKER.

This May—

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MY PLEDGE

to the Ruthenberg Sustaining Fund.

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THE DAILY WORKER, 33 First Street, New York, N. Y.

Enclosed \$..... I pledge I will send you \$..... every week.

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City

State

STALIN SCORES TROTSKY OPPOSITION

(Continued from Page One)

a reservation which made him closely related to Kamenov and Zinoviev. In June, 1917, Trotsky found it wise to republish in Leningrad his old pamphlet, "Program of Peace."

In this pamphlet he polemized against Lenin on the possibility of victory of victory of Socialism in one country, regarding Lenin's view as wrong.

"Trotsky was for insurrection with reservations, making him closely related to Kamenov and Zinoviev who claimed that in itself the proletarian power cannot amount to much without timely assistance from without; Lenin, on the contrary, was for insurrection without reservations."

"Trotsky's Clemencau thesis is based on this: the Opposition has come to Menshevism."

Against Peasantry.

"Thirdly, regarding the question of the alliance of the workers with the middle peasants, the Opposition has always concealed its negative attitude toward the idea of such a bloc."

"Fourthly, the question of the character of our Revolution. If the possibility of the construction of Socialism in our country is denied, if the existence of the proletarian dictatorship is denied, if the necessity of alliance between the working class and the peasantry is denied, what remains of our revolution? What remains of our Socialist character? Nothing."

"Fifthly, the question of Leninist orientation in guiding colonial revolutions. Lenin proceeded from distinction between imperialist countries and oppressed countries, between Communist policy in imperialist countries and Communist policy in colonial countries. Based on this distinction, he said that even in time of war that the idea of national defense is unacceptable and counter-revolutionary for Communism in imperialist countries and perfectly ac-

ceptable and just in oppressed countries which are fighting against imperialism.

"He allowed, at a certain phase and at a certain time, the possibility of a bloc and even an alliance with the nationalist bourgeoisie of colonial countries if it fights against imperialism and if it does not interfere with Communists educating the workers and poor peasants in the Communist spirit. The Opposition definitely breaks with this attitude, adopting the attitude of the Second International, denying the expediency of supporting revolutionary wars in colonial countries against imperialism."

Denies United Front.

"Sixthly, the united front question in the international labor movement. The Opposition breaks with Leninist tactics on the question of the gradual winning of the working class masses for Communism. The Opposition definitely repudiates this tactic."

Move For New Party.

"Seventhly, the question of Leninist Party integrity and Leninist unity in the Communist Party of the Soviet Union and the Communist International."

"These are seven fundamental questions on which the Opposition declined to Menshevism."

"Can these Menshevik views be regarded compatible with our Party ideology, program, tactics and the tactics of the Communist International, the principles of Leninism? By no means, not for a moment."

"When could such Opposition come, what are its social roots? The social roots of the opposition lie in the dissolution of the petty bourgeois strata owing to our development, in their discontent with the proletarian dictatorship, in their aim at changing the regime, in 'improving' it in the spirit of bourgeois democracy. I said above that as a result of our progress as a result of the development of our industry, as a result of the growing relative strength of Socialist economic forms, one section of the petty bourgeoisie, particularly the urban bourgeoisie, becomes ruined and sinks to the bottom. The Opposition reflects the grumbling and dissatisfaction of these strata with the regime of the proletarian revolution."

"The results of joint work with Trotsky were shown by Kamenov in a special pamphlet published in 1911 entitled 'Two Parties.' No doubt, the pamphlet was very useful to all comrades who still cherished illusions concerning collaboration with Trotsky. The question arises: would not Kamenov try to write another pamphlet entitled 'Two Parties' concerning his present collaboration with Trotsky?" (General laughter. Applause.)

"What will we do now with the Opposition? It is said that the Opposition intends to make a declaration that it will submit to all Party decisions, dissolve its fraction, and defend its views (which it does not re-

publish) within the Party limits. I think nothing will come of it. We have experience of two declarations, one of October 10, 1926, and one August 8, 1927. Both have experience shown. Most unfavorable results. The Party was twice deceived and Party discipline weakened. What basis has the Opposition now to demand that we take their word after such experiences?"

"It is said that they also will take up the question of reinstatement of expelled members. I think, comrades, this too will give no results." (Prolonged applause.)

Broke Party Rules.

"Why were Trotsky and Zinoviev expelled? Because they organized the Opposition, because they decided to break Party rules, because they wanted privileged position in the Party. But will we Bolsheviks who uphold the nobility, stand for the same in our Party? We expelled Trotsky and Zinoviev from the Party because our Party regulations are the same for all members. If the Opposition wants to stay in the Party, let it submit to the will of the Party, its rules, its instructions, without reservation and unequivocally. If it does not want that, out with it! We want and will make no new regulations for the Opposition." Applause.

Must Disarm.

"The Opposition must entirely and fully disarm ideologically and organizationally. It must repudiate its anti-Bolshevik views before the whole world. It must renounce its mistakes which became crimes against the Party, openly and honestly before the whole world. It must hand over its nuclei to us so that we may be able to dissolve them without leaving a trace. Either this, or let them leave the Party. If they will not leave, we will kick them out." Voices. "Hear, Hear!" Prolonged applause.

In conclusion: (1) "We defended peace with neighboring states despite the greatest difficulties, despite bourgeois provocations of the 'Great Powers.'"

(2) "We strengthened the alliance of the working class of the U. S. S. R. with the workers of imperialist and colonial countries, despite innumerable obstacles, despite endless slander of the corrupt bourgeois press."

(3) "We raised the authority of the proletarian dictatorship among millions of toilers throughout the world."

(4) "We, as a Party, helped the Communist International and its sections to strengthen their influence in all countries."

(5) "We did the utmost that one country can do for the development and acceleration of world revolutionary movement."

(6) "We raised Socialist industry, setting the record in rate of development, establishing our hegemony in national economy."

(7) "We established the alliance of Socialist industry with peasant economy."

(8) "We strengthened the alliance of the working class with the middle peasants, based on the poor peasantry."

Strengthen Dictatorship.

(9) "We strengthened the dictatorship, despite hostile international environments, showing the world's workers that the proletariat can not only destroy capitalism but also build socialism."

"There is only one conclusion, namely, we are on the right path, our policy is the correct policy."

"It follows that advancing along this path, we will surely arrive at the victory of Socialism in our country, the victory of Socialism in all countries."

"This does not mean that there will be no difficulties in our path. There will be. But we fear them not, because we are Bolsheviks, forged in the fire of revolution. We will overcome the difficulties, as hitherto."

"Forward to the victory of Communism in our country, the victory of Communism the world over!"

(Stormy prolonged applause. Congress rises giving Stalin an ovation.)

Unholy Trinity



Foreign Ministers Stressemann (of Germany), Briand (of France) and Chamberlain of Great Britain who are running what the Moscow Pravda calls the "talking club at Geneva."

Coolidge in Favor
Of Bill to Limit
Philippine Senate

WASHINGTON, Dec. 9.—After a long conference with President Coolidge, Representative M. J. Maas, Republican of Minnesota, announced yesterday that he would introduce a bill to restrict the power of the Philippine Senate. Maas declared that he was opposed to Filipino independence and favored the retention of the islands by United States permanently.

The visit of W. Cameron Forbes, former Governor General of the Island, to President Coolidge is also regarded as significant. Forbes has been mentioned as a possible successor to General Wood as governor of the islands.

Maas, when he left the White House, declared that he favored the appointment of a "strong man" for the governor-generalship.

"This does not mean that there will be no difficulties in our path. There will be. But we fear them not, because we are Bolsheviks, forged in the fire of revolution. We will overcome the difficulties, as hitherto."

"Forward to the victory of Communism in our country, the victory of Communism the world over!"

(Stormy prolonged applause. Congress rises giving Stalin an ovation.)

LEAGUE TO TAKE
UP LITHUANIAN
QUESTION TODAYPilsudski Arrives in
Geneva; Meets Briand

GENEVA, Dec. 9.—Marshal Pilsudski of Poland arrived here today for the League of Nations Council discussion of the Polish-Lithuanian controversy which is scheduled to take place tomorrow morning.

Pilsudski who arrived at 12:45, immediately went to luncheon with Foreign Minister Briand of France. Later he was scheduled to hold a conference with Sir Austen Chamberlain.

Little is expected to come of the Council session tomorrow since the council is known to favor the Polish retention of Vilna, which Premier Waldemaras of Lithuania declared his government will never recognize.

LONDON, Dec. 9.—The end of the technical state of war which exists between Lithuania and Poland will be suggested at the meeting of the Council of the League of Nations tomorrow, according to a Geneva despatch in the Daily Telegraph. The appointment of a commission to investigate the reported mobilization of Polish troops along the Lithuanian frontier will also be suggested at the session, the Telegraph states.

Since the Council will not discuss the Vilna question until March, little hope is seen here for the immediate settlement of the controversy between Poland and Lithuania.

Catalonia Rebels Active
Again; Bother deRivera

PERPIGNAN, France, Dec. 9.—Separatists in Catalonia, who desire to detach the province from Spain and establish it as an independent state, are again becoming active and threaten further worries for Primo De Rivera's government early in 1928, according to travelers arriving here today from Barcelona.

The possibility that the Catalan separatists may appeal to the League of Nations has not been considered seriously and there is little likelihood that it will be done.

Stomach Troubles Vanish

Many thousands of people after long suffering found permanent relief from their digestive troubles through the use of the famous, pleasant, and effective "System Cleanser" Herbal Compound if you suffer with chronic indigestion, gas, dizziness, sleeplessness, headaches, nervousness, congested bowels, and other ailments caused by a disordered stomach.

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Tickets, inc. wardrobe,
75 cents.

Save Greco and Carrillo!

Passaic Bazaar Shows Whole Labor Movement In Active Co-operation

PASSAIC, Dec. 9.—The third annual bazaar given by the textile workers of Passaic has not failed to equal the splendor of the bazaars held a year and two years ago.

The thing that strikes you most is the friendliness of the workers' committees who are always ready and willing to show you around and explain to you anything that you are interested in.

Another striking feature in this bazaar is that you have here the N. J. labor movement in co-operation before your eyes. You start with the Textile Locals 1603 and 1614. You pass to the flower booth and a flower is stuck into your lapel, you look up and read Women's Council No. 1 of Passaic.

Here you see the whole labor movement in a willful playful mood combining work with play, to help the one common cause that is to build the labor movement and to enlarge it.

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Coolidge Gloating Over "Prosperity" Not Well Founded

WASHINGTON, Dec. 9 (AP).—Facts which mock at President Coolidge's claim that "Wages are at their highest range," are furnished in Secretary of Labor Davis' review of the study made by the Women's Bureau of his department into wages, hours and conditions of women in industry in Mississippi, Tennessee and Delaware.

Long Workday.

Only 3 per cent of the women in Mississippi industries studied by the bureau worked 8 hours or less, per day. In Tennessee the workday of only 6 per cent, and in Delaware 15 per cent (except in canning season) had so short a day. Yet for the long hours of toil in these states the median earnings per week in Mississippi amounted to \$3.60 for white women and \$5.75 for Negro women; in Tennessee, \$11.10 for white and \$6.55 for Negro women; and in Delaware, for whites, \$11.05 in factories, stores and laundries, \$10.15 in hotels and restaurants, and \$9.40 in canneries. For Negro women, in Delaware, 21 working in hotels and restaurants had median weekly earnings of \$10.75 while the great bulk of them were employed in canneries at a weekly average of \$5.55.

Killed and Wounded.

Another study made by the Bureau, of 3,285 women who suffered industrial accidents during employment in New Jersey, Ohio and Wisconsin, showed that 15 were killed and 536 suffered permanent disability. Interviews were secured with 258 of these, to determine what adjustments they had been able to make as to indemnity, medical aid and rehabilitation. Few of them had secured satisfactory indemnity.

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One thousand volunteers are
needed for the gigantic Bazaar
and Fair to be held for nine days
and nights, December 23rd to
New Year's Eve.

GRAND CENTRAL PALACE
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SAT. EVE., DEC. 10th

Imperial Auditorium
160 West 129th Street
(Near 7 Ave.)

Negro Dance Orchestra

MUSIC UNTIL 3 A. M.

TICKETS 55c.

On sale at Daily Worker, 108 E.
14th St., and Jimmie Higgins
Book Shop, 106 University Pl.

Volunteers Called For Worker-Freiheit Dance

(Continued from Page One)
the other side of the picture. The
statement follows:

"The concert and ball of The DAILY WORKER and Freiheit to be held Dec. 17 at the new Madison Square Garden is an event of great importance to our Party. This event arranged for the support of the central organ of the Party and of the leading Jewish Communist daily takes place in the midst of struggles involving hundreds of thousands of workers."

The Class Struggle.

"The sharp struggle carried on by the trade union workers of New York against the company union of the Interborough Rapid Transit Co., the bitter fight of the militant workers against the disruptionists, Sigman & Company, in the needle trades, the battle of the miners of Pittsburgh, Ohio and Colorado to maintain their union and to strengthen organization in this basic industry, the struggle against the violence used by the courts and police against all sections of the labor movement, the large-scale plans of the imperialists to throw the American workers into a new imperialist war, are all events of the greatest magnitude and importance for the life of the labor movement of this city and of the country."

A Stronger Press.

"In all these struggles the Communist press is the only press representing and fighting for the position of the labor movement. The strengthening of our press, the broadening of its influence, establishing its financial condition on a more solid basis, means a more successful battle for these hundreds of thousands of workers against the trusts and big business interests as well as the labor officialdom that are the agents of the employers."

"The filling of Madison Square Garden on the occasion of this concert and ball is not only a means of financially supporting these papers but is a demonstration of support to these struggles of the workers. We therefore call upon all Party members, left wingers and militant workers generally to give the utmost aid in making the Madison Square Garden affair the largest that has yet been held in the city. No effort should be spared to fill the hall to its capacity."

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Defense Bazaar to Have A Colorado Mine Strike Booth

A large booth reproducing a miniature scene of the current miners' strike in Colorado is the latest addition to the gigantic bazaar and fair to be held for nine days from Dec. 23 to New Year's Eve in the Grand Central Palace, 46th St. and Lexington Ave., for the Joint Defense Committee, cloak, dressmakers and furriers, it was announced yesterday.

The Joint Defense Committee, realizing the importance of this strike, and pointing out that an inquiry to one is an inquiry to all workers, will devote a booth at the bazaar for the relief of the striking miners. This booth will portray in picturesque fashion the typical hardships and persecutions in the life of the miners. Posters will contain photographs taken in the striking region of troops with guns turned on the miners, shooting of defenseless pickets, union organizers being stopped and searched at the borders of mine territories and all the forces of government arrayed against the striking workers.

Must Raise Money.

The Joint Defense Committee is arranging this affair for the benefit of the imprisoned workers of the needle trades. At present there are several cloakmakers in jail. The trials of Elias Marks and Joe Goretzky, out under \$25,000 bail, will come up soon. Next month the appeal of the nine Mineola victims will be heard. Money is needed for all these causes and the bazaar is expected to raise it.

REPORT NANKING VICTORY.

HONG KONG, Dec. 9. — The sixth Nanking army has captured Yochow, it was reported today, and is continuing its offensive with Chengsha as the objective.

One Exciting Night

Here is the editor of The DAILY WORKER divesting himself of the toils of office to attend the DAILY WORKER-FREIHEIT Ball on December 17, in Madison Square Garden.

Flies for Wall St.

Charles Lindbergh, announced last night that he would start on a "good-will flight" to Mexico in the near future. Officials of the State Department announced that they would do everything in their power to aid him. The flight is part of the Wall Street campaign to soft-soap Mexico into payments on the Morgan loan and into decisions favoring American oil companies.

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The Night of December 17, 1927

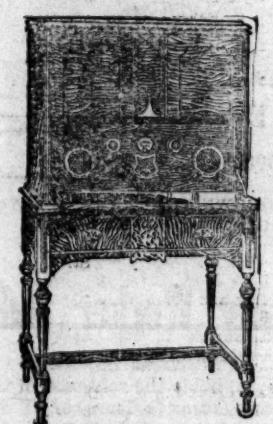
Is the Night of the Long Looked for

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ing, Shoes, Slippers, Scarfs, Um-
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NINE
DAY
DEFENSE

BAZAAR

GRAND
CENTRAL
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DEC. 23 — JAN. 1

To free the Cloakmakers and Furriers. For the building up of Needle Unions

Arranged by the JOINT DEFENSE COMMITTEE, 41 Union Square, Room 714, N. Y.

BEST Amusements!

Friday, December 23rd
OPENING BALL
Saturday, December 24th
CONCERT and BALL
Movies will be shown every
day for nine days. Dances,
Games, Theatre performanc-
es will take place every day.
Saturday evening, New Year's Eve.
Masquerade BALL

Transit Commission Reported Studying Labor Spy Charges

The State Transit Commission is investigating charges by the Amalgamated traction workers' union that the Interborough Rapid Transit Co. is passing the cost of its complicated spy organization along to the city for payment, a member of the commission said at the commission's office yesterday.

The member was questioned about rumors that the commission would merely stand on previous decisions that this practice was valid and legal under the contract between the city and the Interborough.

"Such rumors are impossible of proof," the commission member said. "The charges are actively under investigation and a decision will certainly be rendered."

Charged by the Union.
The charges were made by the union in connection with the pending suit of the Interborough for an injunction which would outlaw the entire American labor movement from attempting to organize the company's employees. The company spies are used to act as spotters at union meetings. New York public officials have always permitted the company to include the cost of its spy organization in its maintenance cost under its financing contract with the City Hall.

A recent mass meeting of traction workers has accelerated the enrollment of new members in the union, officers of the union report. Support for the traction union in its battle against the injunction and company unionism of the New York subway.

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BROOKLYN
L. Goldstein (Book Store) 365 Sutter
Ave.

BORO PARK
Max Snow (Drug Store) 43 13th
Ave.

BATH BEACH
Makerman's Book Store, 8603 20th
Ave.

PATERSON, N. J.
B. Leib, 3 Gouverneur St.

STAMFORD, CONN.
I. Cooper, 26 Wadsworth St.

NEW HAVEN, CONN.
F. Spector, 35 Anthony St.

Workers Party Activities NEW YORK-NEW JERSEY

Housewarming Tonight.
A house warming to celebrate the opening of the new lower Bronx headquarters of the Party will be held tonight at 715 E. 138th St.

Inter-Racial Dance.
The Young Workers (Communist) League of Harlem will hold an inter-racial dance this evening at the Imperial Auditorium, 160 W. 29th St. An interesting program has been arranged.

Night Workers Will Discuss the Russian Opposition Dec. 13.

A special membership meeting of the night workers will be held next Tuesday afternoon at 3 o'clock, at 108 East 14th St. A representative of the district office will address and lead the discussion on the subject of "The Russian Opposition." All members must attend without fail.

Women's Conference.
A district conference of Workers (Communist) Party organizers of women's work in all fields will be held today at 1:30 p. m. at 108 East 14th St. Rose Wortis will talk on organization in industry, Rachel Holtzman on organization among housewives and Juliet Stuart Poyntz on general organization.

Open Forum Sunday.
The Young Workers League of Williamsburg will hold an open forum tomorrow at 8 p. m. at 29 Graham Ave., Brooklyn. Will Herbert will talk on Mexico and the United States.

Mexico and U. S.
"Mexico and the United States" will be the subject of a talk by Will Herbert before the Young Workers (Communist) League open forum at 29 Graham Ave., Brooklyn tomorrow at 8 p. m.

A discussion on the Opposition in the Russian Communist Party will be

elevated and surface lines has been pledged by many other New York unions. They see in the injunction demanded by the Interborough a menace to all organized labor.

I. L. D. Defends Men.
The following telegram has been sent to the headquarters of the traction workers' union by Rose Baron, New York district secretary of the International Labor Defense.

"We protest against the arrest of fellow workers Thomas Riley and John Lynch for trying to organize the underpaid and overworked traction workers of New York. We consider this act of czarism one that should be condemned by every worker in New York. The New York section of the International Labor Defense offers its aid in the defense of organizers Riley and Lynch. Count on our support 100 per cent."

Rose Baron pointed out that if the courts deny the right of organizers to distribute literature among workers, this will make it illegal to carry on organizational work of the most elementary character. The case against Riley and Lynch is pending. Riley and Thomas were arrested Nov. 2 on Interborough property while distributing leaflets advertising a traction workers' mass meeting.

Jury Is Picked to Try Case of Greco and Carrillo; Fascism Shown As First Issue

(Continued from Page One)
The other defendant whom the Fascist League of North America is attempting to send to death.

Darrow Confident.
"The counts against Greco and Carrillo are so ambiguous that I am convinced we'll be able to have them thrown out of court," Darrow told the Greco-Carrillo Defense Committee.

Due in part to the political character of the case, Judge Albert Cohn, who is hearing the case, has ordered that the jurors beginning Monday shall not go to their homes until the case ends. They will be lodged under guard at the Concourse-Plaza Hotel, he announced.

Questioning of talesmen was conducted yesterday by Assistant District Attorney Henderson, District Attorney John E. McGehean, who promised to have Greco and Carrillo "in the death house by Christmas" limiting himself to giving publicity to the case being worked up by the prosecution.

Defense Organized.
Seven peremptory challenges were used by the defense in the selection of the jury, a number being dismissed because of admissions of prejudice against Italians.

The task of defending the two workers is in the hands of the Greco-Carrillo Defense Committee, 70 Fifth Ave., and the International Labor Defense, 799 Broadway. Among the members of the Greco-Carrillo Committee are Cannon, Robert Moras Lovett, Arturo Giovannitti, Francesco Coco, James Maurer, Ben Gitlow, and others.

LABOR AND FRATERNAL ORGANIZATIONS

Coop. Dance.
The United Workers Cooperative Gymnasium will run a dance this evening at the Co-operative Building, 2700 Bronx Park East.

Shoe Workers Dance.
The Shoe Workers' Protective Union, Local 55, will hold its third annual ball this evening at Manhattan Lyceum, 66 E. Fourth St.

Brownsville I. L. D.
The I. L. D. Branch of the International Labor Defense will meet today at 3 p. m. at the Brownsville Youth Center, 122 Osborn St., Brooklyn.

The Youth in Russia.
"The Condition of the Youth in the Soviet Union" will be the subject of a talk by Herbert Zam at the Brownsville Youth Center, 122 Osborn St., Brooklyn, tomorrow at 8 p. m.

Local 88 Members!
Members of Local 88, International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union, are urged to take articles for the Joint Defense Committee Bazaar to Lena Leib, care of Goodman, 1 W. 111th St.

led by Bertram D. Wolfe before the functionaries of District 2, Young Workers (Communist) League, at 108 E. 14th St., Room 33, Monday at 8 p. m.

Robert Dunn and Upton Sinclair. Filippo Greco, brother of one of the accused workers, is treasurer of the committee.

A benefit performance of "The Centuries," Em Jo Basche's play of New York's East Side, will be given at the New Playwrights' Theater, 40 Commerce St., for the Greco-Carrillo defense this afternoon.

Young Workers League to Discuss 'Opposition'

The Opposition in the Communist Party of the Soviet Union will be discussed at all units of District 2, Young Workers (Communist) League, as follows:

F. D. 2, Wednesday evening, 128 E. 18th St.
Downtown Street Nucleus, 108 E. 14th St., Wednesday evening.
Bronx Street Nucleus, Thursday evening.

Williamsburg Street Nucleus, 29 Graham Ave., Thursday evening.
Brownsville Street Nucleus, Thursday evening.
Bath Beach Street Nucleus, 1940 Benson Ave., Friday evening.

Factory District, 101 W. 27th St., Friday evening.
Newark Nucleus, Wednesday evening.
Passaic Nucleus, Friday evening, 29 Dayton Ave.

Pateroson Nucleus, Friday evening, 3 Governor St.

Attack Japanese Czar in Korea for Bribery

TOKIO, Japan, Dec. 9.—General Yamashita appointed to succeed General Saito as Governor-General of Korea has been attacked in press here as having "no political experience" and by mere left papers as a reactionary.

The charge that Yamashita, as Minister of War, bribed a member of the Diet, was again brought up.

Zober, Passaic Strike-breaker, Faces New Stolen Car Charges

Richard O. Zober, suspended Passaic police chief and uniformed strike-breaker, recently removed from office for the alleged purchase and sale of stolen automobiles, is to face four new charges in a hearing set for December 19. Zober became notorious during the Passaic textile strike for his brutal and inhuman treatment of the workers.

Work Daily for the Daily Worker!

Striking Coal Miners Are In Need of Money and Clothing at Once

All money and clothing for the striking miners of the Colorado or the Pennsylvania and Ohio fields may be sent to the Miners' Relief Committee, 799 Broadway, Room 233 (Stuyvesant 8881).

Left-Wing Printers Meet This Sunday to Endorse New Program

Printers who are supporters of the left wing publication, the Industrialist, will meet Sunday at 2 p. m. at 101 W. 27th St. to discuss plans for a national headquarters of left elements in the printing trades unions in New York.

Plans will be drawn up so that every militant workers in the printing trades union can actively engage in work to improve the condition of the printers and to place the control of the unions in the hands of the rank and file.

An invitation has been extended to all printing trades workers who are interested in this work.

Concert for "Laisve" to Be Held Tomorrow

The Laisve, Lithuanian Communist daily newspaper, will hold a concert tomorrow at 8:30 p. m. at Arcadia Hall, Halsey St. and Saratoga Ave., Brooklyn. The program will consist of the operettas "Pauline" and "Gypsy Vagabonds."

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Mine Strikers' Children Faint in School Room

(Continued from Page One)
Families with three or four grown-up miners among their sons get the same, families with nine or ten children as well. Food is higher in the mining camps than in the cities. There is no allowance for coal. That must be squeezed out of local funds. Where they are exhausted, as they are in the greatest number of locals, the coal stops coming.

Feel Isolation.

"Everyone has forgotten us," said a miner in an isolated camp in western Pennsylvania where the strike has been on since 1925 and the locked out miners feel that they have been left to carry on the struggle alone. In the mountain towns of District 2 in places the fight has been going on since the fall of 1924 and the miners have an even keener sense of having been abandoned by the rest of labor.

Conscious that they are bearing the brunt of the employers' open shop drive, the miners are bitter about the lack of support from the labor movement. They feel and say the strike has been on since 1925 and the locked out miners feel that they have been left to carry on the struggle alone. In the mountain towns of District 2 in places the fight has been going on since the fall of 1924 and the miners have an even keener sense of having been abandoned by the rest of labor.

The Enormous Need.

A real response on the part of labor and its friends will be an enormous factor in giving the miners strength and courage to go on with the fight. Without it the struggle to save the miners' union will be seriously endangered.

Delay Dangerous.

Food and clothing must be sent in quickly to the strike area and money for rent and fuel. Every worker must give to the utmost, and let the miners see that they no longer stand alone. Show the miners that the solidarity of labor is more than a phrase. Send contributions to the Pennsylvania Ohio Miners' Relief Committee, Room 307, 611 Penn. Ave., Pittsburgh, Pa.

BUY THE DAILY WORKER AT THE NEWSSTANDS

Workers Here Raise Funds for Support Of Striking Miners

During the past week New York workers have been shocked into a keen realization of the crying need of relief for 150,000 striking and locked-out coal miners and their families in Pennsylvania, Ohio and Colorado.

Relief for the striking miners of these fields of struggle will be urged at a conference called by the United Council of Working Class Women for Sunday evening, with Powers Hapgood, two striking Pennsylvania miners, Ella Reeve Bloor, Juliet Stuart Poyntz and Rose Wortis as speakers.

Audiences Hear Strikers.

The United Council has asked labor, fraternal and women's organizations to send two delegates each to the conference, which will be held at Irving Plaza, Irving Place and E. 15th St., top floor, at 7:30 p. m.

Anthony J. Minerich and Vincent Kamenovich, two striking coal miners from western Pennsylvania, since their arrival here from the mines, have spoken before large and enthusiastic audiences at the Community Church, Stuyvesant Casino, Union Theological Seminary, the Civic Club and various workers' and internal organizations.

Relief Is Shipped.

The two miners were brought to this city by the Miners' Relief Committee, 799 Broadway, functioning for the relief of the striking miners of Pennsylvania, Ohio and Colorado. As a result of their speaking tour, half a carload of clothes and blankets purchased by the Miners' Relief Committee are being shipped to the mines. Various cash donations have also been contributed and hundreds of individuals have pledged themselves to solicit aid for the striking miners in their shops, homes and organizations.

Special Announcement to the readers of the Daily Worker

Our representative, Mr. Wein, has arranged with the well known clothing manufacturers, MAISEL AND STRAUSS, Inc. 377 Fourth Ave., that every reader of the Daily Worker who will buy a suit, overcoat or tuxedo will receive a special discount.

Our representative, Mr. Wein, who knows the clothing line very well states that MAISEL AND STRAUSS are manufacturers of the finest men's clothing in New York. The suits are made of the finest materials, real custom work. Overcoats of the best WARMBOS, CHINCHILLAS and MONTAGNACS. Don't miss this opportunity. You can clothe yourself with the best clothing and pay the same price that you would pay in another place for cheaper clothes. Convince yourself and you will be glad that you read this announcement.

YOU CAN ALSO MAKE YOUR SUIT AND OVERCOAT TO ORDER. Come and be convinced that every word said here is absolutely 100 per cent true. Suits and overcoats \$24.50 to \$31 worth \$50.

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DAILY WORKER-FREIHEIT COSTUME AND COLOR LIGHT

Saturday
Evening

17
December



BALL

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49th STREET AND EIGHTH AVENUE

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Joseph M. Klein, 118 Stanton Street
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NOW OFFERS THE FULL STOCK OF LATEST 1927-28 MODELS
Overcoats :: Suits :: Tuxedos
At a Reduction of **15%** At a Reduction of
We have prepared for the season with a large selection of clothing from the foremost manufacturers in the country. Because of the late winter season our stock has become too large even for such a store as ours. Instead of having our annual sale on February after the season, the 15% reduction sale is taking place now. This is an exceptional opportunity to save money and be dressed in the finest garments. You are assured of reliability when you buy here as our motto is "one price for all." Besides the special prices we offer a further reduction of 15%, to quick buyers.
Joseph M. Klein
ONE PRICE CLOTHIER, Established 1905
118 STANTON ST., Cor. Essex NEW YORK

PROMISE HIGHER WAGES, SECURITY, THEN FIRE 150

(By a Worker Correspondent).

Coming with unexpected suddenness on the heels of a statement made to the press by Newcombe Carlton, president, that employees of the Western Union Telegraph Company, would receive wage increases and assurance that their jobs would be secure, 150 Morse telegraphers were dismissed on the ground of seasonal dullness, and 200 more placed on four to six hour working tours.

It was pointed out by an old time telegrapher that the real motive behind the "indefinite furloughs" and reduced time schedules, was the rapid and increasing installation of the new simplex method of operation which enables boys and girls just out of school to transmit the company's million daily messages at a much faster rate than the old style Morse system, and do it for virtually less than half the wage rates of first class Morse men.

Company Controls Union.

Bulletins issued from time to time by company officials, with the endorsement of the Association of Western Union Employees, a company controlled organization, indicated that Morse operators had nothing to fear from any change in method of transmission and that their services would always be required. This, it was learned, was merely one more artful device used by company postmasters in keeping the men on the "key" until they could be quickly displaced by Simplex machine workers.

Prevent Real Unionization.

For many years, strenuous efforts on the part of class-conscious workers to organize the Morse operators into the old Commercial Telegraphers' Union of America had been unavailing, due partly to the powerful industrial and banking interests in control of the Western Union. Every influence was exerted to prevent unionization, and partly because of the empowering "white collar" psychology of the employees themselves there was no success.

1919, a stirring eventful year of great waves of strikes throughout the country, saw the last nationwide struggle of the Commercial Telegraphers' Union hopelessly shattered by the Company in alliance with the United States Government through its Postmaster General Albert Sidney Burleson.

Union Depends Upon Youth.

An old time telegrapher commenting on the possibilities of a new union organization of workers and accompanying strikes made this concluding statement:

"While the brass pounders' game is coming to a final close in an industry considered hard to organize, the real hope of building a strong workers' union now lies in the future efforts of these young men and women simplex operators—the new type of telegraphers.

What with starvation wages and intolerable working conditions, there is no question, but that a labor union will and must be formed, which will battle for better conditions, higher wages and recognition of the new organization by the company. I feel confident that this prediction will be realized and that there will be more backbone and fighting spirit in the new union than in the old."

Music Notes

Paul Kochanski, violinist, will play four of his own arrangements at his first recital of the season next Saturday afternoon December 17, in Carnegie Hall. Three of them, "Pavane" by Ravel, "Nin's Saeta" and de Falla's "Dance de Feu" will be given their first New York hearing on this occasion.

Ernest Hutcheson's program at his piano recital Wednesday night in Carnegie Hall will play the following program: Four Organ Choral Preludes, Bach-Busoni; Sonata in C minor, Opus 111, Beethoven; Six Preludes: Nocturne in B, Op. 62, N. 1, and Scherzo in C sharp minor by Chopin; Prelude Op. 11, No. 1, Capriccio, Op. 11, No. 2, Hutcheson; Etude de concert, F minor, Liszt; Du bist die Ruh, Schubert-Liszt; Moto perpetuo, Alkan.

ZABELLE ARAM

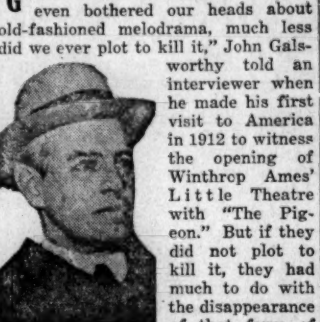


Who will sing the title role in "Lucia di Lammermoor" at Hampden's Theatre tomorrow afternoon.

DRAMA

John Galsworthy and "Escape"

"GRANVILLE BARKER and I never even bothered our heads about old-fashioned melodrama, much less did we ever plot to kill it," John Galsworthy told an interviewer when he made his first visit to America in 1912 to witness the opening of Winthrop Ames' Little Theatre with "The Pigeon." But if they did not plot to kill it, they had much to do with the disappearance of that form of stage entertainment—not the entertainment itself for it still exists and always will in one form or another, but Galsworthy, no less than Ibsen before him, has been a revolutionist in the theatre, for he has brought living men and women and living problems of modern life in the theatre.



John Galsworthy stage entertainment—not the entertainment itself for it still exists and always will in one form or another, but Galsworthy, no less than Ibsen before him, has been a revolutionist in the theatre, for he has brought living men and women and living problems of modern life in the theatre.

"Escape" which is now current at the Booth Theatre is said to be the last play Galsworthy will write. One may doubt that this is so, however, much the writer believed it when he said it. At all events, in this latest drama, he has once again touched a social problem: whether the individual always is to be measured by laws made by his fellow beings.

"All drama should entertain," says Galsworthy. "When a play fails to accomplish that, there is something wrong with the audience, the production or the play itself. But the past 25 years have seen a great change in dramatic ideals in England, which are consonant with a general upheaval and a moral awakening.

"Tolstoy was one of the advance agents of the social-revolution that is sweeping over the world. He was one of those that awakened in the minds of men the injustices of organized society. He sounded the warning in a voice of thunder that reached to the uttermost corners of the earth. Men heard him and grew thoughtful. The spirit of unrest was aroused and the desire to better the conditions for the suffering masses became universal."

Galsworthy denies that "Escape" is a play with a purpose. It is "the story of a man caught on the hop." But the idea of a human being caught in a theme that has a particular appeal to this writer. His plays and his novels all have been developed from some circumstance called to his attention and stirring his imagination over the misfortunes and wrongs of other people.

"The intellectual drama," as it has been called, continues Galsworthy, "means nothing. It certainly does not mean that modern drama should apply to the so-called intellectual people only. I would be very much disappointed and I would feel that I had worked quite in vain if 'Escape' did not interest the average taxi-driver as much as someone with a university degree. There is no such thing as 'intellectual drama' in the sense that the word seems to have been applied. There is a non-intellectual drama which does not appeal to intelligent persons or stimulate thought, drama that merely idles away a few hours. I have no quarrel with drama of that kind. It serves its purpose and some of it is, of course, clever."

Screen Notes

Ralph Spence's play "The Gorilla" in its picture version will be on view at the Cameo Theatre commencing this Saturday. Charley Murray and Fred Kelsey as Mulligan and Garrity, play the two detectives. Alice Day, Tully Marshall and Claude Gillingwater are in the cast.

"Good Time Charlie" will be shown at the Broadway Theatre beginning Monday. Helene Costello, Warner Oland, Clyde Cook, Montague Love are in the cast and Michael Curtiz directed.

The 56th Street Cinema has no other premiere showing in "Explosion," a German film starring Liane Haid. Its latest importation will start a week's run today.

The William Fox production, "Ladies Must Dress," takes possession of the screen at the Roxy Theatre today.

Fred Thomson's starring picture for Paramount is "The Pioneer Scout," and will be released Dec. 21. The picture is based on a story of the old wagon-train days of the west—about 1850—by Frank M. Clifton. Among the cast are Nora Lane, Tom Wilson and William Courtwright.

Janet Gaynor, whose characterizations in "Seventh Heaven" and "Sunrise," which is now current at the Times Square Theatre, won worldwide acclaim, is now active in the production of "Lady Crispinella," a film directed by Frank Borzage, producer of "Seventh Heaven."

Herbert Brenon has begun casting for his forthcoming picture "Laugh, Clown, Laugh," in which Lon Chaney will be starred.

ROSAMOND PINCHOT.



In Max Reinhardt's production of "Jedermann" at the Century Theatre.

FREEMAN TO TALK ON RADICAL THEATRE IN RUSSIA

Joseph Freeman, American poet, who recently returned from an extended stay in Soviet Russia, will lecture at the New Playwrights Theatre tomorrow night at 8:30 o'clock, on "The Radical Theatre in Russia." The meeting is one of a series being held each Sunday evening by the New Playwrights and is free to the public. General discussion will follow with John Howard Lawson, director of the Playwrights group and author of "The International," the next play to be produced there, as chairman.

Broadway Briefs

The Messrs. Shuberts will offer "Sisters," here shortly, a new comedy written and staged by John Willard, author of "The Cat and the Canary." The cast includes Roberta Arnold, Irene Purcell, Roger Pryor, Arthur Aylesworth and Millicent Hanley.

"The Silent House," an English play by John G. Brandon and George Pickett, which has been playing in London since May, will be done here by the Shuberts. The cast includes Howard Lang, Catherine Dale Owen, Clarke Silvernail and Dodd Mehan.

Violet Carlson, the diminutive comedienne of "The Love Call," will be featured later this season in a new musical play for which Maurice Rubens wrote the score and J. Keirn Brennan the book and lyrics.

George Arliss will make his appearance as Shylock in Shakespeare's "The Merchant of Venice," at the Shubert Theatre, New Haven, Monday night, January 9, and will be seen in New York on Monday, January 16.

The Greenwich Village Theatre will reopen on Christmas night with George H. Brennan's production of "Mongolia," by Conrad Westwelt. This is a melodrama of northern China. Rehearsals of the play are now in progress.

Universal has purchased the screen rights to the mystery play "The Charlatan," written by Ernest Pascal and Leonard Praskins, which enjoyed a run at the Times Square Theatre last season. Conrad Veidt will play the leading role.

Ignaz Friedman, pianist, will give his only local recital at Carnegie Hall, Saturday afternoon, January 14.

Greco-Carrillo

Benefit of

"The Centuries"

By EM JO BASSHE

Saturday
DEC. 10, 2:30 p. m.

The
New Playwrights
Theatre
40 Commerce Street

ALL the proceeds of this performance will be donated to the Greco-Carrillo Defense Committee, 70 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.

TICKETS MAY BE OBTAINED AT THE BOX-OFFICE OF THE THEATRE

This advertisement is donated by The DAILY WORKER.

MUSIC

Civic Grand Opera Group To Give "Lucia" at Hampden's Sunday

"Lucia di Lammermoor," Donizetti's dramatic and tuneful opera, will be given at a special performance by the Civic Grand Opera Association at Hampden's Theatre this Sunday afternoon at three o'clock.

The cast is headed by Zabelle Aram who will sing the chief role, and includes: T. Venturi, as Edgar; G. Puliti in the part of Ashton; M. Horodas, Raymond; Miss L. Dolan, Alice; and A. Nola as Arthur Bracklaw. Miss Sofia Rosova, formerly of the Imperial Ballet at Petrograd will appear in a group of dramatic dances.

A special symphony orchestra will be conducted by G. Miceli. Cav. Puglia is the stage director of the organization. On January 8, at the same theatre, the Civic Opera will give their second opera "La Traviata," which will take place in the evening.

With the Orchestras

PHILHARMONIC. William Mengelberg will conduct the Philharmonic Orchestra in an all-Beethoven program at the Metropolitan Opera House tomorrow afternoon. The program includes the Overture to "Leonore" No. 3, Symphony No. 2, in D major and Symphony No. 5, in C minor.

Next Thursday night and Friday afternoon in Carnegie Hall, the orchestra, under the baton of Mengelberg will play the following numbers: Kodaly, Suite, "Harry Janos"; G. H. G. Von Bruckner Fock, "Impressions du Midi"; Ravel, La Valse; Beethoven, Symphony No. 5 in C minor.

The Philharmonic will give a special concert, for the benefit of the pension fund, at Carnegie Hall, Monday night, December 13.

NEW YORK SYMPHONY.

Geraldine Farrar and Ignaz Friedman will appear as assisting artists at the concert of the New York Symphony Orchestra this week. Friedman will be the soloist this Sunday in Mecca Auditorium. He will play Brahms' Concerto in D minor. Fritz Busch will conduct. Other numbers on the program are: Gustav Holst's symphonic suite, "The Planets"; Mars, the bringer of war; Venus, the bringer of peace; Mercury, the winged messenger; and Jupiter, the bringer of jollity.

Miss Farrar will make her appearance in Carnegie Hall Thursday afternoon, December 13.

Music and Concerts

HAMPDEN'S THEATRE — SUNDAY AFT., DEC. 11th
B'way, Bet. 62 & 63 Sts. At 3 P. M.

THE CIVIC GRAND OPERA ASSOCIATION Presents

Lucia Di Lammermoor

By DONIZETTI
With ZABELLE ARAM. — Mlle. SONIA ROSOVA
will give a group of dramatic dances.
Conductor, G. MICELI. Stage Director, CAV. PUGLIA
Prices: 75c, 1.00, 1.50, 2.00, 2.50

PHILHARMONIC N.Y. Symphony

MENGELBERG, Conductor
METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE
Sunday Afternoon, Dec. 11, at 3:00
ALL-BEETHOVEN PROGRAM
Carnegie Hall, Dec. 15, 8:30; Dec. 16, 2:30
KODALY—FOCK—RAVEL
BEETHOVEN
Carnegie Hall, Dec. 17, 8:30
(5th Students)

METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE
Sunday Afternoon, Dec. 18, at 3:00
SMEYANA—BRAHMS—MAHLER
Carnegie Hall, Mon. Eve., Dec. 19, 8:30

Benefit Orchestra Pension Fund
in co-operation with
THE PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY OF N. Y.
Harriet van Lunden and Lewis James
SHELLEMAN—KAMINSKI—KODALY
Arthur Judson, Mgr. (Steinway)

TOWN HALL, Sat. Aft., Dec. 17, at 3:00
Chamber Music Recital
CARL FRIEDBERG

PIANIST
CARL FLEISCH
Violinist
FELIX SALMOND

Program: BEETHOVEN—BRAHMS
SCHUBERT

The Musical Forum of New York

KURT SCHINDLER, Mus. Dir.
Third of the Sunday Evening
Series of Music at the
Gould Theatre, Sun. Eve., Dec. 18, at 8:30

The English Singers

Wanda Landowska
in concert with
OLD ENGLISH CLAVICINISTS
Knabe is the official piano of the
Wanda Landowska uses the Pleyel
Harpichord.

The Russian Symphonic Choir will give a program at the Engineering Auditorium on Saturday evening, January 7.

ERNEST HUTCHESON.



Will give his piano recital at Carnegie Hall next Wednesday night.

noon and Friday evening. The program will be all Wagner and includes Prelude from "Lohengrin," Elsa's dream from "Lohengrin," Bacchanale from "Tannhauser," three songs with orchestra and Siegfried's Rhine journey from "Götterdämmerung."

Two compositions that are new to New York appear on the program for next Sunday afternoon, Dec. 18, in Mecca Auditorium. They are Suite Caprice by Theodore Stearns, American composer, and Rondo Burlesque by Kurt Streigler. The Stearns' work will have its world premiere and the Streigler work its first American performance. Edward Johnson will be the soloist.

Lucilla de Vescovi will give a second recital at the John Golden Theatre Sunday evening. The program will again include unfamiliar songs by classical and modern Italian composers, as well as two groups of Italian folk songs. The singer will be assisted by Aida Grasselli, who will play a group of piano solos.

Ernesto Berumen, pianist, appears in a recital at Carnegie Hall Tuesday evening. The program: Organ Concerto in D minor, Bach; Clair de lune, Debussy; Cracovienne fantastique, Paderewski; Paradise Birds, Cyril Scott; Humoresque, Paul Juon; Sonetto del Petrarca and Capriccio, Liszt and a Chopin group.

A violin recital will be given at Town Hall by Pasquale Sannino, Italian violinist, on Monday evening, December 13.

AMUSEMENTS

Max Reinhardt's Production of "JEDERMANN"

(Everyman)
Based on the old English Morality Play "Everyman"
by Hugo von Hofmannsthal
"The noblest interlude the religious imagination of the Middle Ages has given to the stage."—Ernest Rhys.
CENTURY THEATRE
Matinees Friday & Sat. 2:30—\$3.50 to \$1. Even. 8:30—\$5.00 to \$1.00.

The Most Exciting Play in Town

CHAMBERLAIN BROWN offers
FRANCES STARR
In the New IMMORAL ISABELLA? with Julius
Comedy
RITZ THEATRE 49th St. W. of 5th Ave. Even. 8:30. 2d MONTH!
Matinees WED. & SAT. at 2:30.

The Theatre Guild Presents

PORGY

A FOLK PLAY
BY DUBOSE AND DOROTHY HEYWARD
REPUBLIC THEATRE 42nd St. Evs. 8:40
Matinees Wed. and Sat. 2:40

THEATRE GUILD ACTING CO.
in
BERNARD SHAW'S COMEDY
THE

Doctor's Dilemma

GUILD THEATRE WEST 52nd St. Evs. 8:30.
Mat. Thurs. and Sat. 2:30

CAMEO NOW

The Thrilling
Chilling Stage
Success Now A
Great Mystery
Comedy Film
The **GORILLA**
CHARLES MURRAY
SIR HENRY IRVING'S "The Bell"
A DRAMATIC MASTERPIECE

B'WAY AT TOWN HALL

"GOOD TIME CHARLEY"
A Comedy Drama
of an Artist's Life
HELENE COSTELLO
WARNER OLAND
CLYDE COOK
MONTAGUE LOVE
OTHER CAST-MEMBERS STAG

EDDIE FOYE

THE ELLEN STAC
OTHER CAST-MEMBERS STAG

TRIAL of MARY DUGAN

with ANN HARDING
REX CHEERYMAN
RAYARD VELLER
NATIONAL
THEATRE 47th St. W. of 5th Ave.
Matinees Wed. & Sat.
4 MATINEES XMAS WEEK
MON. WED. FRI. SAT.
Dec. 11, 13, 15, 17, 19, 21, 23, 25, 27, 29, 31

Chamberlain Brown's "Mikado"

Wm. Fox presents the Motion Picture
SUNRISE Directed by F. W. MURNAU
By HERMANN SUDBERMAN
Symphonic Melodrama Accompaniment
Times Sq. TWICE DAILY, 2:30-8:30

The Desert Song

with Leonard Coley and Eddie Russell
2d Year
IMPERIAL THEATRE 4th St. W. of B'way
Evenings 8:30
Mat. Wed. and Sat. 2:30

GARRICK Theatre, 65 W. 35th St. Evs. 8:30
Mat. Thurs. & Sat. 2:30
BASIL SYDNEY and MARY ELLIS
with Garrick Players in the Modern
TASING of the SHREW

DRACULA

See it
and Creep
—Eve. Post
B'way, 46th St. Evs. 8:30
Mat. Wed. & Sat. 2:30
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"THE CENTURIES"

By Em Jo Basshe
The Fall and Rise of the East Side Masses
A Beautiful and Thrilling Play
at
The New Playwrights Theatre
40 Commerce Street
Performances Every Night Except Sunday
Matinees Saturday Afternoon
A New Playwrights Production

4 WALLS

with MIMI WISNIEWSKI
John Golden
Th. W. 48 St. Evs. 8:30
Wed. & Sat. 2:30

BOOTH

45th St. W. of B'way Evs. 8:40
Matinees Wed. & Sat. at 2:40
Winthrop Ames
Presents
John Golden's
New Play
with Leslie Howard
with Leslie Howard
ESCAPE

A third recital of Spanish dances

by Carola Goya and Carlos de Vega
will be given tomorrow evening, at
the Forrest Theatre. The program
will include the popular numbers from
the first two recitals. Beatrice Wel-
ter, harpist, will be the assisting ar-
tist. Mario Basini's Spanish orchestra
will play for the dancers.

ERLANGER'S Theatre, W. 44 St. Evs. 8:30

THE MERRY MALONES

with GEORGE M. COHAN
Henry Miller's Theatre, W. 43 St. Evs. 8:30
Matinees Thurs. & Sat.
Grant Mitchell in Geo. M. Cohan's
American Farce
THE BABY CRYLONE

Jascha Heifetz will return to New
York next Saturday, and will resume
his activities on January 4 at Car-
negie Hall with his first recital in
two years.

Dusolina Giannini, who sings next
week with the Philadelphia Orchestra
and during Christmas week with the
Schola Cantorum, will give her only
local recital at Carnegie Hall Febru-
ary 1.

Alfred Blumer, pianist, will give
his recital at Town Hall Wednesday
afternoon, December 28.

Masterwork Series

Of All The Great Composers

34. BERLIOZ: Symphonie Fantastique, Opus 14.
35. BRAHMS: Quartet in A Minor, Opus 51, No. 2.
36. BRAHMS: Sonata in A Major, Opus 100, for Violin and Piano.
37. BRAHMS: Sonata in F Minor, for Piano, Opus 5.
38. BEETHOVEN: Sonata in A, for Cello and Piano, Op. 69.
39. BEETHOVEN: Symphony No. 9 (Choral).
40. SCHUBERT: Quartet No. 6, in D Minor.
41. SCHUBERT: Symphony No. 8, in B Minor (Unfinished).
42. MOZART: Symphony No. 35, in D, Op. 385.
43. MENDELSSOHN: Trio in C Minor, Op. 66.
44. SAINT-SAENS: Concerto in A Minor, Cello and Orchestra, Op. 33.
45. BEETHOVEN: Symphony No. 2, in D, Op. 36.
46. BEETHOVEN: Symphony No. 3, (Eroica) in E Flat, Op. 55.
47. BEETHOVEN: Symphony No. 4, in B Flat, Op. 60.
48. BEETHOVEN: Symphony No. 5, in C Minor, Op. 67.
49. BEETHOVEN: Quartet in F Major, Op. 59, No. 1.
50. BEETHOVEN: Quartet in E Minor, Op. 59, No. 2.
51. BEETHOVEN: Quartet in C Major, Op. 59, No. 3.
52. BEETHOVEN: Trio in B Flat, Op. 97.
53. BEETHOVEN: Sonata in A (Kreutzer Sonata), Op. 47, for Violin and Piano.
54. BEETHOVEN: (Sonata quasi una fantasia, (Moonlight Sonata), Op. 27, No. 2.
(Sonata Pathétique, Op. 13, for Piano-forte.
55. BEETHOVEN: Quartet in F Major, Op. 135.
56. BEETHOVEN: Quartet in F Minor, Op. 95.
57. BEETHOVEN: Symphony No. 1, in C Major, Op. 21.
58. BEETHOVEN: Quartet in E Minor, Op. 18, No. 4.
59. BEETHOVEN: Quartet in B Flat, Op. 18, No. 6.
60. BEETHOVEN: Quartet in G Major, Op. 18, No. 6.
61. BEETHOVEN: Symphony No. 6 (Pastoral) in F, Op. 68.
62. BEETHOVEN: Symphony No. 7, in A Major, Op. 92.
63. BEETHOVEN: Symphony No. 8, in F, Op. 93.
64. BEETHOVEN: Sonata Appassionata, in F Minor, Op. 57, for Piano-forte.
65. BEETHOVEN: Quartet in G Minor, Op. 18, No. 2.
66. DEBUSSY: Iberia: Images pour orchestra, No. 2.
67. WAGNER ALBUM No. 1.
68. HAYDN: Quartet in C Major, Op. 54, No. 2.
69. BEETHOVEN: Quartet in B Flat, Op. 130.
70. MOZART: Concerto for Bassoon and Orchestra, Op. 191.
71. MOZART: Symphony No. 41, in C Major (Jupiter).
72. TCHAIKOWSKY: Trio "To the Memory of a Great Artist," Op. 50.

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Reactionary Mexican Leader Is Executed

EL PASO, Tex., Dec. 9. — The execution of the counter-revolutionary leader Mercedes Ganao by Mexican federalists near Saltillo removes the last possibility of rebel disturbances near the United States border, according to a dispatch from Saltillo today quoting local Mexican officials.

Uncensored letters published by an El Paso Mexican newspaper today told of fighting between federalists and reactionaries near Degollado, Jalisco, and Nombro de Dios, Durango.

Mexican federal forces operating in the interior of Jalisco are being reinforced.

Save Greco and Carrillo!

WANTS NAVY GRAFT PROBED.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 9. — Rep. McClintock (D.) of Oklahoma today introduced a resolution in the house calling for appointment of a special committee to investigate the charges made by Rear Admiral Thomas Magruder, deposed commandant of the Philadelphia navy yard, Magruder charged "waste and inefficiency" existed in the navy, in a magazine article he wrote. No action was taken on the resolution.

WON'T HANG FOR KILLING SNOOPER.

HAGERSTOWN, Md., Dec. 9. — Reginald E. Walters, slayer of Hunter E. Stotler, prohibition chief of western Maryland, was found guilty early today of first degree murder, but without the death penalty. The jury was out one and a half hours.

For Leninism -- Against Trotskyism

Two Letters of Lenin Written During the October Days, are Put Before the Readers of the DAILY WORKER. This is the First. The Second Letter of Lenin Will Be Published in Tomorrow's DAILY WORKER.

AS is to be seen from the text, the letter from Lenin printed below was written exactly a week before the October upheaval.

The circumstances preceding the writing of this letter were, in broad outline, the following: On Oct. 23, 1927 (Oct. 10, by the old Russian style), Lenin, at the risk of falling in the hands of the counter-revolutionary espionage, arrived in Petrograd and appeared at the meeting of the C. C. of the Russian Social-Democratic Labor Party (Bolshevik), where he delivered a speech in which he insisted upon the inevitability of insurrection and the necessity of making the technical preparations for it. The Central Committee, against the two votes of Kamenev and Zinoviev, adopted the resolution drawn up by Lenin which declared that both the international situation and the inner situation of the Russian Revolution "placed armed revolt on the agenda".

"Recognizing that armed revolt is inevitable and that the time is fully ripe for it, the Central Committee instructs all Party organizations to let this serve as the guiding line and to consider and solve all practical questions (the Soviet Congress of the Northern district, the removal of the troops from Petrograd, demonstrations of the people of Moscow and Minsk) from this viewpoint."

On the following day, 11th (24th) October, Zinoviev and Kamenev, who were in the minority, appealed to the larger Party organizations with the well-known leaflet: "For the present moment". In this document, contrary to the decision of the C. C., they energetically opposed revolt.

In the meantime the question of revolt acquired ever increasing importance.

On the 16th (29) October there took place a conference of Kamenev and Zinoviev, at which they turned against the C. C., for otherwise tactic would be no sense in their declaration; but what decision of the C. C. is combated by them is not mentioned.

That is quite clear; because the C. C. has not published it.

What situation arises here?

In the most important fighting question, two "noted Bolsheviks" on the eve of the critical day, 20th October, open in the press not belonging to the Party, and in fact in a paper which in the given question goes hand in hand with the bourgeoisie against the workers' party, an attack on a decision of the Central Committee which has not been published.

That is a thousand times more contemptible and a million times more injurious than, for example, all the proclamations of a Plechanov in the press not belonging to the Party in the years 1906 and 1907, which the Party so sharply condemned. At that time, however, it was only a question of an election; now, however, it is a question of insurrection aiming at the seizure of power!

Can one think of a more treacherous, blacklegging way of acting than, in such a question, after the adoption of the decision by the Centre, to combat this decision, which has not been made public, in face of the Rodziankos and Kerenskys, in a paper which does not belong to the Party?

It would be a shame for me were I, because these former comrades were closely connected with me, to hesitate to condemn them. I say it right out, that I no longer regard these two as my comrades, and I will fight with all means, both in the C. C. and at the Congress, for the expulsion of these two from the Party.

For a workers' Party which life confronts more and more frequently with the necessity of a revolt is incapable of solving this hard task, if upon the decision of the Centre, after their adoption, are combated in the press not belonging to the Party, bringing vacillation and confusion into the ranks of the fighters.

Let Messrs. Zinoviev and Kamenev form a Party of their own with a few dozen people who have lost their head, or set up their candidates for the Constituent Assembly. Workers will not join this party, for its first slogan would be:

"It is permitted members of the C.

proletariat and the fate of the revolution. To stake all this on an action in the next few days would be an act of desperation."

The reply to this proclamation of Kamenev and Zinoviev in the "Novaya Zhizn" was Lenin's letter to the Party members, which constitutes a document of extraordinary historical importance.

The letter is written in black ink and occupies four closely written pages with hardly any deletions.

The Lenin-Institute.

able to obtain the Petrograd newspapers for Wednesday, 18th October.

When I was informed by telephone of the complete text of the proclamation by Kamenev and Zinoviev published in the "Novaya Zhizn", a paper which does not belong to the Party, I could not believe it. But all doubt was impossible, and I therefore came forward against the fact of these lines to the members of the Party on Thursday evening or Friday morning, for in face of the fact of such a monstrous act of strike-breaking, silence would be a crime.

The more serious the practical work of the more responsible and "noted" the people are who have committed this act of strike-breaking, the more dangerous it is, and the more emphatically the strike-breakers must be thrown out and the more unpardonable it would be to hesitate on account of former "services" rendered by the strike-breakers.

One can say on the eve of the Soviet Congress, two well-known Bolsheviks come forward against the majority and, what is quite clear, against the C. C. This is not spoken straight out; there is thereby involved, however, a greater damage to the cause, for to speak by means of hints and allusions is much more dangerous.

It is quite clear from the text of the declaration of Kamenev and Zinoviev that they have turned against the C. C., for otherwise tactic would be no sense in their declaration; but what decision of the C. C. is combated by them is not mentioned.

That is quite clear; because the C. C. has not published it.

What situation arises here?

In the most important fighting question, two "noted Bolsheviks" on the eve of the critical day, 20th October, open in the press not belonging to the Party, and in fact in a paper which in the given question goes hand in hand with the bourgeoisie against the workers' party, an attack on a decision of the Central Committee which has not been published.

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"It is permitted members of the C.

Rob Waldemar House Of Valuable Documents; Suspect Polish Agents

WARSAW, Dec. 9. — Thieves, supposedly politically inspired, broke into the villa of president Valdemaras of Lithuania while he was in Geneva attending to the Lithuanian-Polish dispute, and stole many important papers concerning this dispute, it was reported from Kovno today.

More than a hundred persons were reported to have been arrested with the theft.

The thieves were inspired by leaders of the pro-Polish faction, who may plan to use them, it is believed.

C. who have been defeated in a decisive struggle in a meeting of the C. C. to resort to the press not belonging to the Party in order to attack Party decisions which have not been made public.

Let them build up such a Party: One workers' Party of the Bolsheviks will only gain thereby.

When all documents are published the strike-breaking act of Zinoviev and Kamenev will be rendered still more plain. In the meantime, however, there may arise before the workers the following questions:

"Let us suppose that the Executive Committee of the All-Russian Federation of Trade Unions had decided, after months of discussion and by a majority of over 80 per cent, that preparations must be made for a strike, but that nothing must be made public regarding the time fixed for the strike, or anything else. Let us assume further that two members, under the dishonest pretext of having a 'separate opinion', after the decision, not only write to local groups regarding a reconsideration of the decision, but also have their letters published in the press not belonging to the Party. Let us assume, finally, that they themselves attack the decision in this press, although the decision has not been made public, and run down the strike in face of the capitalists."

"The question now arises, shall the workers hesitate to expel such strike-breakers from their midst?"

WITH regard to the question of revolt at the present moment, on the eve of the 20th of October, I cannot judge from a distance to what extent the cause has been injured by the strike-breaking proclamation in the press not belonging to the Party. It is beyond all question that great practical damage has been done. In order to rectify the matter one must above all set up the unity of the Bolshevik front by the expulsion of the strike-breakers.

The weakness of the ideological arguments against the revolt will be all the more striking when we drag them into the light. A few days ago I sent an article on this subject to the "Rabotchy Puti", and if the editor does not consider it possible to publish it, then the Party members will probably become acquainted with its contents from the Manuscript*).

These "ideological" (pardon the word) arguments proceed along two lines: First, on the "expectation" of the Constituent Assembly. Let us wait a bit, perhaps we shall be able to hang on till then. That is the whole argument. Perhaps we shall be able to drag on with the hunger, with the disorganization, with the exhausted patience of the soldiers, with the measures of Rodzianko to go over to the Germans (perhaps with lockouts)?

Perhaps, perhaps; that is, luck and chance, that is the whole strength of the argument!

Secondly, loud-cries pessimism. With the bourgeoisie and Kerensky everything is in excellent order; with us everything is bad. With the capitalists everything is wonderfully prepared, with the workers everything is bad. The "pessimists" shout themselves hoarse regarding the military aspect of the matter, while the "optimists" keep silent, for it would be hardly agreeable to anybody but a strike-breaker to disclose something in face of Rodzianko and Kerensky.

SERIOUS tasks, serious tasks, serious treachery! And yet the task will be solved, the workers will rally together, the peasants' revolt and the extreme impatience of the soldiers at the front will also do their share! We will close up the ranks more firmly, the proletariat must triumph.

—N. LENIN.

*This article, "Letter to the Comrades," was published in "Rabotchy Puti" of Oct. 19, 20 and 21, 1927.—Editor.

More Than 260 Foreign Specialists in Employ Of USSR Figures Show

MOSCOW, Dec. 9. — In recent years, the Soviet industry has been utilizing foreign scientific experience and technique by way of consultations, expert advice, invitations of individual foreign engineers and technicians to work in the Union, etc.

At the present time, according to statistical data of the Supreme Council of National Economy of U. S. S. R., there are over 260 foreign specialists, including 127 engineers, 62 skilled workers, etc., working in the Union. The average monthly earnings of foreign specialists — engineers working in the U. S. S. R. amounts to \$115 roubles; foreman—about 250 roubles, and skilled workers — about 170 roubles.

What Are These?



A Freiheit editor dresses up for the DAILY WORKER-Freiheit Ball on December 17th. He is met in front of a rummage shop by a DAILY WORKER feature writer who registers mild astonishment. Who are those two celebrities? You will meet them at the ball.

BOOKS

CROOKS THAT HAVE FOUNDED THIS EMPIRE.

COMMODORE VANDERBILT: An Epoch of American Achievement. By Arthur D. Howden Smith. Robert McBride Co. \$5.

THE great wealth accumulated by Cornelius Vanderbilt has so awed American writers that few of them have depicted him as the cut-throat buccanner that he was. Aside from one or two studies such as that of Gustavus Myers, the prevailing tradition of the Commodore is that of a "great railroad builder" who "opened the continent" and "knitted together a Nation."

The present writer has fallen in line with this tradition as can be seen from the sub-title of his volume. This sub-title is somewhat misleading. It would seem to indicate a study of the economic forces operating during the age and the relation of the individual to these forces. On the contrary the author follows the present fashion in biography and devotes himself mainly to a study of the "soul" of the Commodore, which means that much of the book consists of petty personal details which the author has gathered with the purpose of "illuminating" the character of his subject. Among these details are many pages of imaginary conversations between "Cornel" and his "Ma" which are mere drivel and could easily have been sacrificed for more important material.

This "psychological" treatment has its value, however, for it shows the mentality of one of our most famous "captains of industry." The author depicts him as a coarse, foul-mouthed, ignorant person, who was almost illiterate and never read a serious book. He believed in spooks, consulted voodoo doctors and thought he could destroy his enemies by murmuring incantations over a photograph or a lock of their hair. He was niggardly, cheated his friends, exploited his wife, and when he was tired of her thrust her into an insane asylum. At first he was ignored by the society of his day but his great wealth soon opened wide the doors of all the social lobbies.

In describing the methods by which Vanderbilt accumulated his fortune the author attempts to place him in as favorable a light as possible. He admits his selfishness and unscrupulousness but also declares that "Cornel" was a builder. Whether consciously or unconsciously he sought to serve the public. And again: "He was honest in his dealings with all men; he would go to any extent to make good his word; he tried to set a fair price on his services." There is nothing in the record of Vanderbilt's financial operations, even in the castrated form in which they are told here to justify such statements. Again and again the author records instances of piratical attacks, blackmail, broken faith, bribery of opponents, corruption of legislatures, wrecking of rival roads, and looting of public funds—any one of which acts if performed by a worker against a member of the ruling class would result in his being branded as a criminal.

But the author calmly enumerates them and calls the perpetrator an honest man—for justice after all is only class justice. As for Vanderbilt, serving the public, there is this to be said: where previously there were a hundred cut-throats indiscriminately looting the resources of the steamboats and the railroads now there was only one, looting on a larger and more refined scale, putting out hundreds of millions of watered stock, boosting freight and passenger rates, giving rebates to the great trusts and by a unified policy towards labor crushing the unions. As for his improving the railroads not one foot of road was ever built under his direction and the improvement he made in the roadbeds and rolling stock cost an infinitesimal percentage of the money looted from the people. Many of these improvements which the railroad was obliged to make itself according to its charter were paid for out of the public treasury. And the only cost to Vanderbilt was a few thousand dollars distributed among the legislators in Albany.

There are a number of important distortions and omissions. One of the distortions concerns what happened during the Civil War. Smith makes out Vanderbilt to have been an unselfish patriot. The truth is that he robbed the government of millions of dollars by supplying rotten transports at exorbitant prices, and in addition endangered the lives of thousands of soldiers who were compelled to ride on these transports. The documents in this scandal are given in detail by Gustavus Myers. The only answer that Smith has to the charges are that Vanderbilt was already too wealthy to have done such a thing.

Another distortion is of the part played by Vanderbilt in the looting of the Erie Railroad—one of the slickest pages in the history of American capitalism. Smith makes out Vanderbilt to have been the honest man while Gould and Fiske were the villainous. He admits that Vanderbilt bribed the legislature and worked in collusion with the malodorous Boss Tweed but he excuses him on the ground that the other fellows used the same tactics.

The most important omission is his failure to discuss Vanderbilt's labor policy. Throughout his career it was Vanderbilt's policy to beat down the workers, squeeze out every cent that he could from them and work them long hours. Of his policy when he was interested in steamboats Myers says: "Thousands of shipwrights, mechanics, and other workers toiled for him fourteen to sixteen hours a day at \$1.50 a day for many years." The same policy was continued when he switched to railroads and the result was a rebellion in the year 1877, one year after the death of the old man.

After the death of Cornelius his ill-gotten gains were passed on to his son who in a similar manner doubled the family fortune. Today the Vanderbilts are among the bluest of the blue blood, large owners of stock in the great trusts that dominate the country, intermarried with the royalty of Europe and able by their economic power and social prestige to prevent the production and sale of books which tell the truth about the way the family got its money.—CY OGDEN.

VIRTUE AND ITS REWARDS.

BALLYHOO! By Beth Brown. The Dial Press. \$2.50.

BALLYHOO serves not only as a title for this novel of carnival life, but does also describe the contents. The plot, too oft used, is a noble one: On the eve of her wedding, finding her prospective hubby in the arms of one of her bridesmaids, the poor thing (but of an old southern family) joins a wandering carnival, the lowest rung of theatrical life.

Miserable wages force the girls to—well you know what—but breeding tells! She remains unsold and unsullied to the very happy and pure end that finds her name in huge glittering lights on Broadway. Which goes to prove something.

Perhaps this explains it: Beth Brown is "the author of three whimsical books, a well known writer of short stories and a film editor and scenarist." I'm sure the publishers are not deceiving us. This story could well have sold to one of the current women's magazines and the plot is the very same one of a thousand "successful" movies.

The jacket tells us that "carnival life has never before been done in a novel." I'll go further. It has not been done yet.—WALT CARMON.

INSIDE DOPE ON "THE FATHERS."

JOHN PAUL JONES: Man of Action. By Phillips Russell. Brentano, \$5. THIS book is less the story of John Paul Jones, adventurer, than an inside picture of the backstage politics of the American revolution.

As a study of an individual, Russell's book, despite the thoro and very competent research involved, somehow misses fire. It is a scrap-bag of incidents in Jones' life, gleaned from Jones' writings, from previous biographies, from the records of the continental congress, from the military and naval archives of the United States, France, and Russia; but it in no way fuses these incidents into a clear picture of the man Jones.

The book, however, is extremely valuable as a detailed, tho narrow, picture of the intrigues, the petty jealousies etc., of period, presented not in the form of the Harry Elmer Barnes type of iconoclasm, but in an honest informative way.—H. F.

BOOKS RECEIVED—REVIEWED LATER.

Our Far Eastern Assignment. By Felix Morley. With An Introduction by Henry Morgenthau. Association Press.

Money Writes: An Accusation. By Upton Sinclair. Albert & Charles Boni. Also published by the author, Long Beach, Cal.

Marching Men: The Story of War. By Stanton A. Coblentz. Illustrated by Arthur Zaidenberg. Unicorn Press.

Wedding: A Novel. By Melvin Levy. Unicorn Press.

American Policy in Nicaragua. By Henry L. Stimson.

Lord Speaker: A Play. By John Howard Lawson. Macaulay Co.

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Fight Fascism and Its Financiers!

The trial of Greco and Carrillo which started yesterday promises to be another Sacco-Vanzetti case.

Back of the prosecution which is trying to send these two workers to the electric chair is the might of Italian fascism and its American connections, connections which The DAILY WORKER has shown run straight to the offices of J. Pierpont Morgan and Company—the financiers of fascism.

One aspect of the case which is in favor of these persecuted workers is that from the very first the International Labor Defense has been pointing out to thousands of their fellow workers the class nature of this case. Opposing the fascist frame-up at every point the International Labor Defense and the organizations which support it have made it impossible for the prosecution to disguise the anti-working class forces which back the prosecution.

The Greco-Carrillo case is a labor case and the defense of the two workers whose lives are menaced by the vengeful fascist agents and their associates in the United States must and will be carried forward on this basis.

Now is the time to raise the slogan of "Greco and Carrillo shall be freed."

We will not wait until the net of the American capitalists' agents close tighter around these workers and guide the hand of Mussolini to their throats.

Support the Greco-Carrillo defense.

What Happened to Walker in Paris?

Evidently Mayor James J. Walker of New York did not miss anything in the way of gayety while in Paris, which was an important stop on his recent roving tour of Europe. From the day he landed in New York after his foreign tour there have been esterwaulings from the Tammany camp to the effect that the state department had its agents spying upon him. This story was repeated in Washington the other day by James A. Gallivan, democratic congressman from Massachusetts. Congressman Gallivan charged that the shadowing was ordered in order "to try and get something on this mayor who was a member of Tammany Hall, a political body not in sympathy with the party in power in America."

Probably the state department did set its spies upon Walker. Such an act would certainly be no innovation. Adept at spying, concocting forgeries and frame-ups of the most nefarious calibre, it is not at all unlikely that it spies upon political supporters as well as enemies. It is part of the capitalist political game to "get something on" even its own supporters in order to hold them in line as well as to use information secured through its spy system to belabor its enemies. Walker's exploits may have become known to the republicans through their spy system or may accidentally have been exposed. The important fact is that someone has something on Walker and that it is to be used by the republicans in the coming campaign, when Al. Smith will probably run on the democratic ticket and not only have to defend the record of Tammany, but face the charge of being dripping wet. A story to the effect that the Tammany mayor of New York was on a spree in Paris will be welcome political ammunition in the provinces. In anticipation of such a campaign the democrats are already busy spreading the idea that the story is a frame-up.

Meanwhile, one guess is as good as another regarding precisely what did happen to Walker in Paris.

The Arrests For Distributing Anti-Injunction Leaflets

The arrest of four members of the Workers (Communist) Party charged with "conspiracy to undermine respect for the courts," as a result of their distribution of anti-injunction leaflets in Brooklyn shows that the struggle against the injunction menace is to be no mere matter of speeches delivered by labor officials voicing formal defiance.

The comrades arrested are held in \$500 bail each and the trials which will follow, because of the important issue involved, will be of major importance to the labor movement.

It is quite possible that these arrests are the start of a much more vicious drive on the part of the bosses for the maintenance of their injunction weapon than has been in evidence up to date.

Officials of the American Federation of Labor and leaders of the Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Employees have been holding meetings and urging violation of the I. R. T. injunction but none have been arrested. Four workers who distribute leaflets are jailed at once.

The reason is clear. The leaflet distributed by these comrades, the official expression of the Workers (Communist) Party, puts the injunction issue squarely before the workers, urges mass violation of these rulings, organization of the unorganized and mobilization of all labor forces for the fight against injunctions. The issue is thus brought out of the traction industry and made one for the whole working class.

The arrests of these four workers—two carpenters, a clerk and a machinist—is evidence of the effectiveness of mass methods of struggle against the injunction menace and the fear with which the capitalists and their courts regard this way of fighting.

The militant defense of these workers, of all other workers that may be arrested on similar charges and the extension of mass methods of struggle against the injunction will destroy this weapon of labor's enemies.

"EVERYBODY WISHES AGRICULTURE TO PROSPER."

—President Coolidge in his message to Congress.



—By FRED ELLIS.

Money Writes

By Upton Sinclair

(Continued from Last Issue.)

XXXII.

A Visit to Boston

TWO or three years ago it happened that a Russian Jewish family, residing in Boston, sought to Americanize itself by changing its name from Kobotzki to Cabot. This occasioned distress to the family which for three centuries had been speaking only to the Lowells, and they sought by court action to compel the interlopers to adopt some other name. Their efforts failed; and some wag composed a new version of the old jingle:

Here's to the city of Boston.
The land of the bean and the cod,
Where the Lowells speak only to Cabots,
And the Cabots speak Yiddish, by God.

Now, having alighted from my transcontinental train, and spent two weeks in the venerable city, I submit a third version, as follows:

Here's to the city of Boston,
The land of the bean and the cod,
Where the Lowells won't let you buy "Oil!"
And you send to New York, by God.

That is, quite literally, the situation. The old-time, blue-blooded aristocracy of the city supports the "Watch and Ward Society"; several Lowells and Cabots contribute their money to keep my socialist novel from reaching the common people of their city. And when I left Boston and returned to New York, the first thing I saw was a stack of my books, four feet high, in front of one of the newsstands in Grand Central station; I inquired of the clerk, and learned that this stack would last one day, and the cause of its rapid disappearance was people from Boston who took a copy home with them.

Besides the blue-bloods, who put up the money, there are two forces actively concerned, Catholic Mediaevalism and Protestant Fundamentalism. The Knights of Columbus marching arm in arm with the Ku Klux Klan, and Cardinal O'Connell embracing Billy Sunday. And do not fool yourself with the idea that there is anything peculiar to Boston in this combination of bigotries. The same forces exist everywhere in America, and the Boston crowd are hell-bent to extend their methods to New York, so as to stop the flow of prohibited books. If they can have their way, it means the end of modern literature in America; so it is worth while to understand the Boston law and the methods of enforcing it.

The secretary of the Watch and Ward Society was the Reverend J. Frank Chase, and so long as he lived, the suppression of books was done in silence. Chase would tell the chairman of the booksellers' committee what books he objected to, and the booksellers would quietly take these books from their shelves. The chairman of this committee, proprietor of the biggest book store in Boston, explained to me the Reverend Chase's moral standards. Said Chase: "It's all right for the novelist to say that John went to bed with Mary, and Mary had a baby. But the moment he shows John making any gesture towards Mary, tending to rouse her feelings, then the book is obscene—and I ban it." Imagine, if you can, what would become of the courtship scenes of the world's literature, sub-

jected to such a test! Imagine what would happen, if such a censor were to stumble upon a copy of "Love's Pilgrimage!"

Reverend Chase died, and the police and the booksellers, lacking his divine guidance, got into a dispute, and that is how the present situation arose, with so much free advertising for "An American Tragedy" and "Elmer Gantry" and "Oil!" But a truce has just been arranged, and the voice of God will again prevail in Boston's book business. The Watch and Ward Society has got a new secretary, the Reverend Charles Bodwell, and a reporter asked this gentleman what he thought of Upton Sinclair's idea that the Bible and Shakespeare are obscene under the Massachusetts law; he answered: "Certain paragraphs in both books should be cut out of editions that are open to the general public."

This Massachusetts law is built like a bear-trap. It specifies any book "containing"; so they can pick out any passage they don't like, without considering the whole book. The judge who issued the warrant in the case of "Oil!" admitted to me that he had read only the passages complained of by the police; and a lawyer who stood nearby and heard the conversation was very much excited, and offered to testify to this outrageous case of affairs. I replied by advising the lawyer to look up his Massachusetts law. Under this law, the judge was under no obligation to read the book. The instructions given to a jury, and upheld by the Supreme Court of Massachusetts were: "You are not trying any book except this, and only such parts of this as the government complains of." And in order to make quite certain that there could be no fairness in the trial, the learned judge went on: "It makes no difference what the object in writing this book was, or what its whole tone is."

Finally, the test of literature is its effect upon the young. "Manifestly tending to corrupt the morals of youth," says the law. Modern writers are confined to the juvenile department; they are not permitted to discuss the problems of adult life from an adult point of view. Some youth is easily corrupted—when it has been brought up under Catholic or Fundamentalist auspices, and kept in ignorance of the elementary facts of life.

The superintendent of police in Boston is a large Catholic gentleman by the name of Mike Crowley. He was much excited about my book, and told my lawyers that it was "the worst of the lot," and that if I sold a copy in Boston, he would personally appear to prosecute me, and ask the judge to give me a year on Deer Island. I went to call on this official, and sold him a copy of my book in his headquarters, and incidentally we had a discussion, completely revealing as to the Catholic point of view, can't quote it all, because Mr. Crowley was obscene in his description of obscenity. But he demanded to know why we writers had suddenly taken to putting such things into books. "It's only in the last few years you've been doing it!"

"Surely Mr. Crowley," I said, "you can't be very familiar with standard literature. Shakespeare, for example—" "You don't find any of these bedroom scenes in Shakespeare." "Have you ever happened to read 'Cymbeline,' Mr. Crowley?" "Oh now, of course, you can put it over me in an argument about books. But there's terrible things in that book of yours, Mr. Sinclair."

"What, for example?"

"Ain't that the book in which the girl says that she can have a lover, because her mother has one, and she knows it?"

"Yes, that's in there."

"Well now, is that the kind of thing to be putting into a book?"

"It happens to be a real case, Mr. Crowley. I knew the people."

"Well, there might be such people, I don't deny; but that's no reason for spreading the story. Such things destroy the reverence that young girls ought to feel for their mothers, and such things ought to be locked up, and not put into books for girls to read." And there, of course, we had to part company, because I am in the business of putting the facts about America into books.

The crucial fact about this censorship is that they enforce their juvenile standards against modern writers, and not against the classics. The police of Boston have become very "crazy"; you cannot sell them "The Scarlet Letter," nor any other old book they have been warned about. Seeking to bring out this point, I invited them to a public meeting, and read them Act III, Scene II of Hamlet, with its indubitably obscene language, and invited them to buy the book; but they sat motionless. I read them Genesis XIX, 30-38, the quite horrible story of Lot and his daughters. Imagine, if you can, a modern novel telling how two women get their father drunk and then cohabit with him and bear him children! I offered this obscene book to the Boston police, but again they would not enforce the law. I sold it to a Boston rationalist, who later applied for a warrant for my arrest—and did not get it!

Then I held up a copy of "Oil!" before the police. At least, it appeared to be "Oil!" and they bought it promptly. After they had notified me to appear in court next morning, and had gone out, I called the attention of the audience to the fact that I hadn't told the police what the book was, and that what they had bought was a copy of the Bible bound in the covers of "Oil!" It seemed to me that the way to meet this censorship was with laughter and the audience agreed with me—I have never heard more hearty laughter from a crowd. But alas, the story had to reach the public through the "Brass Check" press. The three reporters who handled the assignment were named Quinn, Shay and Murphy; and they held a conference—so I was told by one of the newspaper photographers who attended. Were they going to let any smart-aleck socialist make a monkey out of Mike Crowley? They were not! And they did not!

Next day I sold a real copy of "Oil!" to Mr. Crowley, and again I was under temporary arrest. But when I appeared in court, I learned that the judge wouldn't have me. "We think, Mr. Sinclair, you've had your share of book-advertising." He was not on the bench when he said this, so I could hit back. "Look here, Judge Creed, who started this advertising? You have advertised my book as obscene, and certainly I'm going to advertise it as not obscene!" But again I confronted the problem of the "Brass Check" press. When I delayed to get arrested, they called me a coward; and when I couldn't get arrested, they said I had been foiled in my effort to be a martyr!

For sale in this pious city of Boston I prepared some special copies of "Oil!" known as the "fig leaf edition." The police object to pages 193-4-5-6, 203-4, 206, 328-9—a total of nine pages out of 527. I had these pages blotted out with a large black fig leaf, and I made sandwich signs in the shape of a white fig leaf, labeled "Oil! Fig Leaf Edition. Warranted 100% Pure under Boston Law." I put on these signs, and sold the book all day on the streets of Boston; if there was going to be any more arresting, I wanted to be the prisoner. But there was no arresting, and the "fig leaf edition" is now being sold all over the country—since the book stores regard it as a "collector's item!"

The trial of the bookseller's clerk comes off in the fall, and I expect to be there to defend him. Whether I will be heard is uncertain, owing to the amiable provision of the law, that "intent" does not matter. You may write a novel about a sin, and portray your hero as spending the rest of his life atoning for the sin, but that does not help you; they pick out the sin, and condemn you on that, and under the law neither judge nor jury knows about the atonement. Theodore Dreiser's hero atones in the electric chair, but even so, they have convicted a book-clerk of the crime of selling "An American Tragedy." And that is the law they want to impose upon the rest of America!

I am finishing these proofs in September, and next month there is to be a jury trial of the book-clerk who sold "Oil!" I shall be there, to testify if I am allowed to; and incidentally I expect to gather material for a new novel, to be entitled "Boston," and to deal with the Sacco-Vanzetti case. I suppose it is not against the law to gather material about Boston in Boston. We shall see!

(To Be Continued.)

* The name of Sinclair's book, "Oil," which was published serially in The DAILY WORKER.

THE PRICE OF ROSES

You ask the price of roses—and I turn
And see a hundred miners' faces yearn
Outside the window, hungrily and bleak.
And then I hear the florist lightly speak:
"Five dollars for the bunch." And then I see
The faces with their burning eyes on me
Who'd wear your pretty roses at the price
Of so much bread—yet roses are so nice!

HENRY REICH, JR.

Red Rays

THE difficulty of inducing honest men to enter the public service has long been a problem in this country. Indeed it has always been a problem. If George Washington did not have a lot of good old Bourbon around the house it is possible that his selfishness would outweigh the slave-master's sense of civic duty and the "father of his country"—or at least a goodly portion of it—might have devoted his life to the task of whipping more work out of his slaves instead of whipping the British armies.

BE THAT as it is, honest citizens have learned from experience that sacrificing themselves for the public welfare is seldom appreciated, the exceptions being cases where the martyrs charge a stiff price for their services. The citizen who works gratis for the community until he has not enough clothes to cover his shirt-tail is looked on with scorn and treated like a bum. And in some instances a man whose heart is bursting with a desire to render service to his fellow-men, for a reasonable consideration is lashed with the scorpion whip of scandal until he is compelled to flee from civilization. "Searface Al" Capone of Chicago, booze and vice king, is in the latter category.

CAPONE was boss of the little town of Cicero where the cops are so hard-hearted that they beat up even the poor little Duncan Sisters and then accused the two comedienne of being with liquor. He delivered the vote to the political organization that could give him the most protection. He served the thirsty and the hungry and citizens tired of life, could be reasonably assured of a woman his comparatively painless death, by appearing on the streets of his bailiwick, disguised as prohibition agents, instead of having to go to the trouble of messing around with gas and delicatessen sandwiches. Yet, he was not appreciated.

"DID the best I could for the people," he told a reporter, as he tossed his two guns on the hotel desk before which he was sitting, to show that he was unarmed, but evidently they don't appreciate a fellow who's on the square. They never got me for killing anybody and a man is supposed to be innocent until he's found guilty. Everytime a flea is found dead in this city I am pinched and charged with homicide. I gave the people good booze, but they prefer liquid T. N. T. I might have put up with the indifference of the citizens, but when I received a letter from an Englishwoman offering me a million dollars for killing her husband I decided to quit. "Al" Capone never wanted pay for his fun. And killing Englishmen in Chicago is no more of a sport than shooting chickens in a coop. So I leave for Florida to live the rest of my life in the bosom of my family. "Au revoir, 'Al." Those of us who have left Chicago will not miss you.

WHEN who don't hand over their pay envelopes to their wives, shouldarken to the story of how Frank Washkowsky of Brooklyn lost \$350. The matriarchal system did not prevail in the Washkowsky home and Frank was boss. So instead of keeping a nickel for chewing gum and delivering the remainder of his wages to Josephine, his wife, the lord of the house surreptitiously put away a certain amount of his weekly stipend, for the rainy day. This Josephine knew and being a wise woman did not complain. But alas the thrifty have their troubles even as the spendthrifts.

JOSEPHINE WASHKOWSKY walked into the parlor of a cobbler named Finkelstein with a pair of shoes whose heels indicated that they had collided with many bricks. Finkelstein, without any unusual show of excitement, wiped his nose in his apron and gave Mr. Washkowsky a check for her shoes. When the male member of the Washkowsky firm got home that evening he looked over his old shoes used to be and found them missing. His wife proudly informed him that she took them to the cobbler and expected an appreciative kiss for her display of wifely thrift. Instead her spouse threw a lively fit.

TWO palpitating hearts beat in the breast of the Washkowsky family as they wended their way to Finkelstein's cobbler, to find the craftsman busy at work on the Washkowsky shoes. No, he did not see any money in the shoes. Washkowsky's roll was wrapped up in one of his wife's garters. (The money would have been safer in her sock.) A detective found a garter with Finkelstein and even if it does not turn out to be the mate of the Washkowsky garter he will get into trouble anyhow. The moral of the tale is that no husband is fit to be his own banker, and the proper environment for a garter is a leg.

IN medieval days every solvent baron and his jester who made him laugh at times and at whose head he could throw his boots with impunity, when angry. So it is entirely fitting that Will Rogers should accompany "Baron" Dwight W. Morrow, our ambassador to Mexico on his tour of inspection in the southern republic.

—T. J. O'FLAHERTY.